Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

# The Bombay Chronicle

17 years in use. Royal West End gives much service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 114 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1919. TWO ANNAS

## SHIPPING.

### P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

| Date About. | Steamers. | Tons. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14th June | Chanda | 6,169 | Only has accommodation for twenty passengers. |
| 14th ,, | Kashmir | 8,841 | |
| 21st ,, | Nevasa | 9,071 | |
| 28th ,, | Plassy | 7,346 | |
| 29th ,, | Karoa | 7,009 | |

All applications for passages should be accompanied by Priority Certificates and passages will be allotted strictly in accordance with the grade of Priority Certificates.

As far as can be foreseen, passages in vessels during June, will only be available for holders of "A" and "B" grade certificates.

Return Tickets for first and second class available for twenty-four months are issued to Europe at a single fare and a half.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

| Date About. | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 22nd ,, | Dilwara | 5378 |

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

| Date About. | Steamers. | |
|---|---|---|
| 15th June | Dwarka | Karachi calls 1 p.m. |
| 20th ,, | Taroba | E. & S. Africa. |
| 18th ,, | Lhasa | Karachi direct |

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

### NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co. Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Steamer. | Commander. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hakuku Maru | R. Nakanishi | 3181 | 10th June | 21st June |
| Kinugawa Maru No. 2 | S. Sato | 3204 | 28nd June | 3rd July |
| Chita Maru | K. Urata | 4762 | 19th June | 30th June |
| Bombay Maru | T. Kinoshita | 4352 | 5th July | 16th July |
| Kosaku Maru | H. Nagashio | 3187 | 7th July | 18th July |

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI, Manager.

Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

### OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,606.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Arrival. | Departure. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kasado Maru | N. Yasugi | -- | 22nd June | Japan. |
| Burma Maru | S. Iuiai | 22nd June | 5th July | Japan. |
| Ganges Maru | S. Arai | 22nd June | 5th ,, | Japan. |
| Shokwa Maru | M. Miyatake | 14th June | 21st ,, | Genoa and Marseilles |

(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

For Freight apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA, Manager

Ajam Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

## BANKING.

### THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | £1,500,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | £750,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Shareholders. | £750,000 |
| Reserve Fund | £700,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bangkok | Hongkong | Kwala Lumpur |
| Batavia | Howrah | Madras |
| Bombay | (Calcutta) | Mauritius |
| Calcutta | Kandy | Penang |
| Colombo | Karachi | Rangoon |
| Delhi | Kota Bahru | Shanghai |
| Galle | (Kalantan) | Singapore |

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON, Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan)

ESTABLISHED 1886.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | Yen 48,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | Yen 42,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund | Yen 25,000,000 |

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches at

Bombay Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Tsinan, Dairen Frengtien Hankow, Harbin Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sorabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock, Batavia.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

T. AIZAWA, Manager, Bombay,

Post Box No. 207 Hornby Road, Bombay.

### THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital Authorized | 50,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital Issued | 31,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital Subscribed | 31,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital Paid-up | 16,45,259 | 9 | 0 |
| Reserve Funds | 12,38,033 | 5 | 1 |

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Hyderabad | Multan City |
| Bombay | (Sindh) | Peshawar City |
| Calcutta | Jullundhur | Patiala |
| Cawnpore | Jammu | Rawalpindi |
| Delhi | Jhelum City | Sargodha |
| D. I. Khan | Karachi | Sialkot |
| Ferozepore | Kasur | Srinagar |
| Gujranwalla | Lahore City | Umballa City |
| Hapur | Lyallpur | |
| Hoshiarpur | Ludhiana | |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are brought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. C. MULICK, Manager.

### THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on the minimum balance up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

## BANKING.

### THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | Yen 30,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | Yen 27,500,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | Yen 6,590,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| LONDON | YOKOHAMA | KARENKO |
| NEW YORK | MOJI | KEELUNG |
| SHANGHAI | AMOY | MAKUNG |
| HONGKONG | CANTON | TAITOH |
| SINGAPORE | FOOCHOW | SHINCHIKU |
| BATAVIA | HANKOW | TAICHU |
| SEMARANG | KIUKIANG | TAINAN |
| SOERABAYA | SWATOW | TAKOW |
| TOKYO | AKO | TAMSUI |
| KOBE | GIRAN | TOWEN |
| OSAKA | KAGI | BANGKOK |

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA, Manager.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

### THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | Yen 80,00,00,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL | Yen 2,62,50,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | Yen 45,00,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Kure | San Francisco |
| Bingomachi | Kurume | Seattle |
| Dotonbori | Kyoto | Semba |
| Hakata | London | Shanghai |
| Hankaw | Moji | Shimonoseki |
| Hiroshima | Nagoya | Tokyo |
| Honolulu | Nakanoshima | Toriaburocho |
| Hyogo | New York | Wakamatsu |
| Kawaguchi | Niihama | Yanai |
| Kobe | Onomichi | Yokohama |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Post Box No. 389.

### THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED | Rs. 1,00,00,000 |
| CAPITAL PAID-UP | Rs. 50,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | Rs. 15,00,000 |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

## INSURANCE.

### NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Capital Fully Subscribed | 10,00,000 |
| Capital Paid Up | 1,00,000 |
| Invested Funds over | 33,50,000 |

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.

Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.

The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Ten Lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.

RAE & CO., Managing Agents. P. BANERJEA, Secretary.

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS, Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency. 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

## INSURANCE.

### THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.)

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For prospectus and further particulars apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGER, JIVANLAL, DASTUR & CO., 112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

## SALE BY AUCTION

### BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE of the Right to a Lease of a valuable Plot of Municipal Land at Abdul Rehman Street, opposite Alhaibaugh.

Under instruction from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, 16th June, 1919, at 3 p.m. (B.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises.

The right to a lease for 20 years, the vacant piece of land comprising an area of 627 square yards or thereabouts situate on the West side of Abdul Rehman Street at its junction with 3rd Agiary Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Solicitors to the Municipal Corporation, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PEARLS.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 17th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Javeri Bazar at the shop of Seth Naginchand Fulchand Oostad, by order of Messrs. Gordhandas Khatau and on account and risk of the defaulting consignees the following:—

From 1 to 15 lots of very valuable pearls consisting of round buttons, soojnis, drops, thin buttons, necklaces, ear drops, etc., etc.

The above is now on view at the Auctioneer's Office.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE UNGLAZED PRINTING PAPER.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the office concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. L. C. Shingari and Co. of Century Building, Hornby Road, Bombay:—

A.I.E.S.E. 1214 Nos. 1/52 equal to 52 bales White Unglazed Printing Paper.

A.I.E.S.E. 1230 Nos. 1/59 equal to 59 bales White Unglazed Printing Paper.

A.I.E.S.E. 1231 Nos. 1/57 equal to 57 bales White Unglazed Printing Paper.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 396 BALES OF YARN.

On FRIDAY, the 20th June, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Tamba Kanta Pydownie, near the Temple, by order of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. Agents, The E. D. Sassoon United Mills, Ltd., and on account and risk of Mr. Chhabildas Nathubhai:—

396 bales each 400 lbs. Yarn No. 11½s Seven Stars Yellow Tie of the Jacob Sassoon Mill.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VICTORIA AND ARAB HORSE.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the surviving partner of the firm of Messrs. Mahomedally Abdoolally and Co.:—

1 Victoria with rubber tyred wire wheels and a flea bitten Arab Horse.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 16th June, 1919.

### GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 140 BALES SATIN CALENDERED OF MANEKJI PETIT MILLS.

On TUESDAY, the 17th June, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at Vithalwadi at the baling press of Sheth Dosa Moosa by order of Messrs. Kanji Dharmsey Sons and Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. Damodar Vrijlal and Co.:—

140 bales of Satin Calendered of Manekji Petit Mills as under:—

6 bales No. 3025 Cock 7 lbs.
6 bales No. 3225 Cock 8 lbs.
22 bales No. 3425 Cock 8½ lbs.
20 bales No. 3625 Cock 9 lbs.
7 bales No. 3825 Cock 9½ lbs.
6 bales No. 4025 Cock 10 lbs.
30 bales No. 1525 Cock 10½ lbs.
18 bales No. 1625 Cock 11 lbs.
21 bales No. 1725 Cock 11½ lbs.
4 bales No. 1825 Cock 12 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 55 BALES SATIN CALENDERED OF THE GLOBE MILLS.

On MONDAY, the 16th June, 1919, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at Vithalwady at the baling press of Sheth Dosa Moosa by order of Sheth Balmukund Hiralal and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Mathurdas Co.:—

55 bales satin calendered of Globe Mill including:—

1 bale No. 3601 lbs. 9.
25 bales No. 3801, lbs. 9½.
22 bales No. 4001, lbs. 10.
7 bales No. 11200, lbs. 10½.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th June, 1919.

PLEASE CALL AT

## AHMED E. ESAALI

MERCER

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

FOR

SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE-DE-CHENE IN ALL THE

LATEST GRADES AND SHAPES.

HIGHLY DURABLE.

WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.

QUALITY—THE BEST. PRICES—THE CHEAPEST.

We strongly recommend these to our numerous Patrons all over India

V. P. P. Orders accepted from Mofussil Patrons.

## SALE BY AUCTION.

### CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE of Household Handsome Furniture, Sweet-toned Cottage Piano, Platedware, etc., of R. N. Clarke, Esq.

On SATURDAY, the 21st June, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at "Engine House" Bungalow in the compound of Victoria Docks, Carnac Bunder, the household handsome furniture consisting of dining table, dining chairs, meateafe, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, sideboard, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, mirror door almyrahs, wardrobes, clothes, hanging and gown presses, chest of drawers, dressing and writing tables, arm and armless chairs, marble top centre tables, artistic corner cabinets, sweet-toned cottage piano, iron and teakwood cots, mirror back sideboard, clothes baskets, palmstands, chiffoniers, jardineers, fancy teapoys, reclining sofa, revolving book case, hatstands, towel-horse, flower pots, rich pictures in frames, wash-hand tables, platedware, crockeryware, glassware, etc., etc.

The property of R. N. Clarke, Esq.

The property will be on view 4 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th June, 1919.

### MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES WHITE DHOTEES.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 16th inst. at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully Muljt Jetha Market by order of Seth Keshowji Ravji and on account and at the risk of Seth Rughnathdas Muljt.

5 packages white dhotees quality of Vasundhara 8/10 yds.

5 Packages white dhotees quality of Premvati 8/11 yds

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES SUPERIOR, FINE, FANCY, ENGLISH-MADE WHITE DHOTEES.

On THURSDAY, the 19th inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Bhimjibhoy Fulchand and on account and at the risk of Babu B. Morlidhar.—

10 packages superior, fine, fancy, English-made, white dhotees, quality of Prataplaxmi, 8/12 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 80 COILS ELECTRIC VULCANISED INDIA RUBBER CABLE.

ON THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Punjab National Trading Co.

On account and at the risk of the Gujarat Electric and Engineering Co.—

80 coils, each 110 yards Electric Vulcanised India Rubber Cable, size 7/20, S. W. G. 600 Megohms Association, manufactured by the Sumitomo Electric Wire and Cable Works.

AUCTION SALE OF A DE LAGE MOTOR CAR.

On FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street Fort:—

One De Lage Motor Car H.P. 12—14 5 seater, 4 cylindered Torpedo body lamps tools, with other accessories, car in perfect working order. Teximeter also fitted.

MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th June, 1919.

### WANTED

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Account ancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Rs. 1-14. Liberal commission to Agents and Book-sellers Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 83 Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

## SALE BY AUCTION.

### MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

NO. 25, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 4063.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Customs House, on TUESDAY, the 17th June, 1919, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), the following goods:—

Panel pins, provisions, tea, stationery, intestines, porcelainware, perfumery, loose sundries, paper toys, dental cream and powder, machinery, dry colour, embrocation, betel nuts, china clay, barbed wire, tobacco, turpentine, paint, deck chairs, empty casks, empty medicine bottles and empty casks, etc.

Electric Transformer Volt 6000-400-230 25-cy. 434-85 K. V. A 200.

At 5 p.m. Alexandra Dock Combustible Warehouse near No. 6 Shed.

100 casks Calcium Carbide.

MENESSE & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th June, 1919.

DROPS OF INK'll MAKE MILLIONS THINK and to write with a bad ink

IS A BLUNDER.

"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in ink making.

*Try and reap its Benefit.*

G. S. RANADE & CO.

BOMBAY, No. 2.

### THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit, according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

SAFETY RAZOR.

SAFETY RAZOR rivals "Gillet", identical in appearance and use at one-third the "Gillet" price. Uses the "Gillet" blades. British made, complete in case with three "Gillet" blades for Rs. 5/- (five) only (Postage extra) direct from the importers.

THE INTERNATIONAL STORES, 225, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

PLEASE NOTE.

TELEPHONE No. 4458.

Telegram: "Royalmotor."

When you require Michelin, Dunlop, Firestone, or other well-known motor tyres, and accessories.

ROYAL MOTOR CAR CO., Opp. Imperial Cinema, Lamington Road, Bombay 4.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—

ONE ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Apply Box No. . . . . Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle,"' to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

*Names and Addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.*

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle" 3, Medows Street, Bombay

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy. Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

5,000 EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS, supplied to H. M.'s Government. No. 1 Model Rs. 350, No. 2 Model Rs. 330, Catalogue from Empire Typewriter Agency, Fort, Bombay. Managing Proprietors, A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR. 6

BUILDINGS—Land and buildings FOR SALE, to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

## MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

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LOST—One SPANIEL DOG of brown colour with white spots on hind legs and white stripe on breast, answering to the name of "Tiki," at Warden Road, Cumbala Hill, on Saturday night (14-6-19) between 7-30 & 8-30 Finder will be adequately rewarded. Apply to Box No. 677A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

## EDUCATIONAL.

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## SITUATIONS VACANT.

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WANTED COMPOUNDER. See Dr. RANCHHODDAS PAREKH, Nagdevi Street. 2651

WANTED—Smart LADY SHORTHAND TYPISTS of good handwriting. Apply stating speed and lowest salary expected to Box No. 669, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2629

WANTED—Some Hindu CLERKS, knowledge of English and Gujerati Essential For terms see the undersigned personally. BALARAM ANANDRAM & COMPANY, Motissa Chawl, Moombadevi, Bombay. 2565

WANTED—A Hindu KARKUN for collecting rent and keeping accounts. Pay according to qualification, only those who can place reasonable security need apply to TRIBHOVANDAS VARJEVANDAS, 5-7, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay. 2654

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WANTED—TYPIST and SHORT-HAND TYPIST for Attorney's firm. Apply stating pay expected, qualifications and testimonials to Box No. 665, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2644

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WANTED—A Boy for Typing and Sundry work. Hindu or Nat. Christian. One hour morning. Poor orphan preferred. Apply in own hand, stating age, etc., to Box No. 673, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2646

## SITUATION WANTED.

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## PUBLIC NOTICE.

## HORSES FOR SALE.

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MONDAY 16TH JUNE 1919,

AT 10 a m.

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of

Surplus Government horses comprising:

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HUNTERS
HARNESS HORSES

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Messrs. Lalji Naranji and Co., 90, Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay.

Branches will be opened shortly at the principal centres in India. Agents wanted everywhere.

Work in the Fire Insurance Department, will commence from the 19th June, 1919. 2655

### NOTICE.

HEREBY IT IS NOTIFIED that the undermentioned Notes have been stolen from us, no one should accept them:—

SB
8 21437 of Rs. 500.
,, 14625 of Rs. 500.
,, 22378 of Rs. 500.
,, 25155 of Rs. 500.
,, 21773 of Rs. 500.
SB
7 87818 of Rs. 500.

Finder please communicate to:—
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Khadak, Post Mandvi, BOMBAY. 2569

### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS OF THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Directors of the TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED, held on the 13th day of March, 1919, a first call or Rupees seven and annas eight per share was made and it was determined that such call should be paid on the 1st July next at the Head Office of the Bank in Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay, and that in default of such payment interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum should be charged from the above date until the said call is actually paid.

Payment of the sum of Rupees seven, annas eight must be made accordingly in respect of each share held, as above, on or before the 1st day of July, 1919.

R. H. PARKER,
Secretary. 2642

### THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at Navsari Buildings, 2nd Floor, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 16th June, 1919, at 3-15 p.m., (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for 15 months ended 31st March, 1919.
To sanction the declaration of a Dividend
To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation but being eligible offers himself for re-election.
To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
And any other business that may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 11th June to THURSDAY, the 26th June, 1919, (both days inclusive.)

By Order of the Board.
TATA SONS, LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 5th June, 1919.

N.B.—The Dividend when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, York Buildings, 3rd Floor, on and after the 27th June, 1919, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on Tuesday, the 10th June, 1919, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each shareholder to his last given address. 2525

### THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at Navsari Buildings, 2nd Floor, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 16th June, 1919, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for 15 months ended 31st March, 1919.
To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation but being eligible offers himself for re-election.
To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration for the same.
And any other business that may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 11th June to THURSDAY, the 26th June, 1919, (both days inclusive.)

By Order of the Board.
TATA SONS, LTD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th June, 1919 2526.

## LEGAL NOTICES

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
Nos. 31 and 85 of 1917.

Re. GANDA MOTI SHA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Parsi Gulli, carrying on business as Grain Merchants in partnership with Raghnath Thakersi Sha, Jeraj Bhugwan Sha and Dhanji Parmanand Sha under the name of Raghnath Ganda: ..... Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 5th August, 1919, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 14th day of June, 1919.

W. J. HOWARD,
Ag: Chief Clerk

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court.
Fort, Bombay, the 14th June, 1919. 2666

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai DOSIBAI, wife of Pirojsha Dinsha Davar of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, sale or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office situate at 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same will, if any be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Fazindari land (together with the messuage tenements or building standing thereon) situate at and fronting the Cavel Street, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 183 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 26 New No. 169, Old Survey No. 252 and New Survey No. 199 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 3842 and Street No. 170 and bounded on the East by the said Cavel Street on the West partly by the property of Isufalli Tyabally and partly by the property of Haji Dawood Ismail and partly by the property of Hormasji Sorabji Dahivala, on the North partly by the property of D. N. Sinkara and partly by the property of Hormasji Sorabji Dahivala and on the South by the property of Hormasji Maneckji Daruwala.

Dated this 14th day of June, 1919.

MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 2665

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DHONDU JAGGANNATH NAIK, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell to the purchaser who is our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest thereto or therein or in or to any part thereof either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any claim or interest and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon admeasuring 466 square yards or thereabouts situate at Charni Road bearing Ward Nos. 1236(1) and 1236(2), street Nos. 38 and 1A and assessed by the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 307, New No. D/2276, Old Survey No. 576 and New Survey No. 9/7910 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Chunilal Jwandas, Trustee of a minor and resident of Baroda, on or towards the East by the Charni, Road Tram Line, on or towards the South by the property of Soonderji Damji and on or towards the West by the property of Ranchhoddas Madhowdas and which property is now in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 12th day of June, 1919.

A. J. POCHA,
For Messrs. EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 2618

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the will annexed of the property and credits of DWARKABAI, widow of Shamrao Putoba Vijaykar, of Bombay, Pathare Prabhu Hindu inhabitant, without occupation who at the time of her death was residing at Khattar Gully Thakurdwar Road, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

TARABAI alias LAKSHMIBAI, widow of Wasudeo Krishnarao Kothare, of Bombay, Pathare Prabhu Hindu inhabitant, without occupation the sole residuary legatee under the will of the abovenamed deceased, residing at Khattar Gully, without the Fort of Bombay, ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration with the will annexed.

Witness NORMAN CRANSTONN MACLEOD, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay afore said this ninth day of June, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
Ag. Registrar;

(Sd.) R. B PATEL,

The 9th day of June, 1919.
Messrs. MANCHERSHAH & NARMADASHANKAR,
Petitioner's Attorneys. 2663

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. TOKERSEY JIWARAJ, HIRJI JIVRAJ and DERAJ GANGJI having contracted for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property to our client, all persons having any claim on the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, sale, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims (if any) and they shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kali Chowki Road (Chinchpokli) without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 870 8/9th square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward Nos. 1071 (10), 1071/A(10), and 1071/B(10) and Street Nos. 31 I, 31 II, and 31 III and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2508 and bounded on the East by the Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company's Road, on the West by the property belonging to Mahomed Morloo; on the North by the property belonging to the said Company and on the South by the said Kala Chowki Road.

Dated this 14th day of June, 1919.

UNWALLA PEEROZSHAW & PAPA,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 2656

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. FAZAL DOST MAHOMED ALLANA, ISMAIL GOOLAM HOOSEIN ALLANA, and YOUSUF GOOLAM HOOSEIN ALLANA, have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, trust exchange, mortgage, charge, possession, lien, lease, easement or otherwise, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 61, Medows Street, Fort, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of pension and tax redeemed together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Khoja Moholla, Samuel Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 618, New No. A/2862 Old Survey No. 190, New Survey No. 2784 and assessed by the Collector and Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes Nos. 149-151, and containing by admeasurement 133 8/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by public road called Samuel Street, on or towards the West by public road called Kaji Syed Street, on or towards the North by the property of Ludha Ebrahim and on or towards the South by the property of Ebrahim Mahomed Ravji and which and all the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

Bombay dated this 14th day of June, 1919.

AMIN & DESAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 2660

### NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. GANGJI MOOLJI, LAKHAMSI HADOO, BHIMSEY DESAR and MANEK JETHU, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, have contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Foras land or ground containing by admeasurement 3,896.85 square yards or thereabouts situate at Gorupdeo Road (Tank Bunder) in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 585, 588, 608 and 602, New No. 9/13447, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 1C/3722 and another piece or parcel of land situate at the said Gorupdeo Road, newly assessed containing by admeasurement three square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue Old Nos. 586, 588, New Nos. B/1750, Old Survey No. , New Survey No. 1D 3/3722 together with the messuage, tenements, dwelling houses or chawls on both the above pieces and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 8049 and 8051, 8052, 8053, 8054(1), 8054(2), 8057, 8058, 8059, 8060 and 8062 and Street Nos. 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 1, 1A, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 9 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the ground of Bombay Port Trust, on or towards the West by the Gorupdeo Road, on or towards the North by the property of Raja Parkajt Marwadi and on or towards the South by the property of Raghunath Manick and which pieces of land and premises are in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 14th day of June, 1919.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 2647

## AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column

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BOMBAY'S FAVOURITE ON THE SCREEN

In the celebrated Indian play

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The Popular Heroine

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For Hot Air Pumping Engines for Household and Irrigation purposes.

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In the leading London Musical Successes.

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Plan at Rose & Co. upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre. Seats booked by Telephone No. 288 must be taken up before 9–15 p.m.

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In the Thrilling Western Drama in 5 Exciting Parts

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featuring the famous star of the Bombay stage

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Tardeo, Bombay

GRAND MUSICAL CONCERT

by

## MISS GAUHARJAN

OF CALCUTTA ON

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Ticket & Plan at the Theatre.

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KHAKI COSSI SILK SOCKS & CYCLING HOSE

Rs. 7/12 & 15/- per Dozen. Thick Stuff Rs. 9/- & 18/- per Dozen.

*Orders less than 6 Pairs cannot be Executed.*

32 BRASS & 30 WOODEN TOYS RS. 5.

*PADDY SILK MANUFACTURING CO., BENARES CITY.*


# COMMERCIAL.

## CABLE QUOTATIONS.

### COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, June 10th.

| | | | Bales. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Days' Sales at Liverpool | | | 3,000 |
| ,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Ex | | | — |
| ,, ,, Sales of East Indian | | | — |
| ,, ,, Imports | | | 16,000 |
| Mid. Americans Spot | | | 20,45 |
| Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels | | | — |
| New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) | July | | 31 70 |
| | Oct. | | 30 82 |
| | Jan. | | 30.20 |
| New Orleans 10 a.m. | July | | 31.90 |
| | Oct. | | 30.27 |

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 10th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts:

| Months. | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| June. | 19.81+1.13 |
| July. | 19.35+1.7 |
| Aug. | 19.00+1.14 |
| Sept. | 18.70+1.14 |
| Oct. | 18.32+1. 6 |
| Nov. | 18.3.+1.22 |
| Dec. | |
| Jan. | 17.86+1. 8 |
| Feb. | |
| Mar. | 17.65+1. 7 |
| April | |

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 10th.

New Contracts:

| Months: | To-day's price |
|---|---|
| June | 19 73+1. 5 |
| July | 19.33+1. 5 |
| Aug | 18.91+1. 8 |
| Sept. | 18.60+1. 4 |
| Oct. | 18.23+ .97 |
| Nov. | 18.08+ .96 |
| Dec | 17.92+ .96 |
| Jan. | 17.75+ .97 |
| Feb. | 17.64+ .98 |
| Mar. | 17.53+ .95 |
| April | 17.40+ .94 |

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, June 10th.

New Contracts:

| Months: | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| June | 27.00 Unchgd. |

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool; June 11th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mid. Bengal Good | 14.20 |
| ,, ,, Fully Good | 14.70 |
| ,, ,, Fine | 14.95 |
| ,, No. 1 Oomra Good | 16.30 |
| ,, ,, ,, Fully Good | 16.80 |
| ,, ,, ,, Fine | 17.05 |
| ,, Broach Good | 17.30 |
| ,, ,, Fully Good | 17.55 |
| ,, ,, Fine | 17.80 |

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, June 11th.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total Actual Export | 1 000 |
| ,, Forwarded | 43,000 |
| ,, Imports | 35,000 |
| ,, Stock | 5 07,000 |
| Actual Weekly Sales | 11,000 |

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, June 10th.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total in Sight | 10,423,000 |
| Egyptian Visible Supply | 380 000 |
| East Indian ,, ,, | 101,000 |
| American ,, ,, | 3 532,000 |
| Other ,, ,, | 137,000 |

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, June 10th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 180,00,000.

Telegraphic Transfers:—Immediate:

| Rs. | | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11,00,000 | were allotted to | Calcutta | 12,29,000 |
| 1,29,000 | ,, ,, | to Bombay | |
| Nil | ,, ,, | to Madras | |

Tenders on Calcutta } at 1/8.
,, Bombay }

Min. Rate Received { Calcutta / Bombay } 49% { above that rate in full.

Telegraphic Transfers:—Deferred:

| Rs. | | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 32,10,000 | were allotted to | Calcutta | 87,71,000 |
| 46,01,000 | ,, ,, | to Bombay | |
| 9,50,000 | ,, ,, | to Madras | |

Tenders on Calcutta } at 1/7 15/16.
,, Bombay }

Min Rate Received { Calcutta / Bombay } 49% { above that rate infull.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale | 1,00,00,000 |
| Amount to be allotted next week | 1,00,00,000 |

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 9th

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports | — |
| ,, Exports to Great Britain | 16.000 |
| ,, to Continent | 10.000 |
| Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) | 20½ |
| Demand Bills | 4.82 50 |
| Silver Commercials Bars | Mutilated. |

New York, June 10th:

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports | 29,000 |
| ,, Export to Great Britain | Nil |
| ,, to Continent | Nil |
| Futures at New York July | 31.40+25 |
| ,, ,, Oct. | 30.63+40 |
| ,, ,, Jan. | 30.05+40 |
| Spot Cotton at New York | 32.90+15 |
| ,, ,, Orleans | 31.75+50 |
| Futures at New Orleans July | 31.55+17 |
| ,, Oct. | 30.08+65 |
| Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality | 20½ |
| Dem nd Bills | 4.62.75 |
| Silver Commercial Bars | 110½ |

MONEY MARKETS.

London, June 10th:

| | |
|---|---|
| Rentes 3 % | 52 1/2 |
| Bar Silver Spot | 53 5/8 |
| ,, 2 months hence | 53 5/8 |

Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet:

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.

| | |
|---|---|
| Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. | 3 5/16 |
| ,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. | 3 9/16 |
| ,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months | 4 |
| ,, ,, ,, 6 ,, | 4 1/4 |
| Interest day to day loans | 2 1/4 |
| ,, 7 day market loans | 3 1/8 |
| Consols 2½ % | 54—½ |
| Rupee Paper 3 % Nominal | 69 Unchgd |
| Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan | 67½+½ |
| Government Securities 3 % | 59½ Unchgd |
| Ex. On London at Paris France | 29.36—14 |

SHARES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chartered Bank | 5 77 |
| Hongkong Bank | 5 16s |

WAR LOANS.

London, June 10th:

| | |
|---|---|
| 3½ % 1925—1928 | 89+½ |
| 4½ % 1925—1945 | 98½ Unchgd. |
| 5 % New | 104 9/16 |

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS

London, June 10th.

WHEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rosario Santa Fe—62½ lbs Quoted | 56 |
| Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Quoted | 56 |
| Wheat Afloat U. K. | 1,825,440 |

SEEDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold May-July Buyers | 560 |
| Rapeseed, Yellow Gujerat, 416 lb. ex-ship June-July Sellers | 520 |
| Rapeseed, Bombay, Cawapore 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Buyers | 510 |
| Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Value | 560 |
| Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) June-Aug. Sellers | 550 |
| Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per t.n.) June-Aug. Sellers | 500 |
| Paria Rapeseed May-July Buyers | 550 |

METALS:

| | |
|---|---|
| English best Selected Copper | £93 |
| Standard Copper G.M.B. | £80½ |
| Copper Brazlers | £112½ |
| Yellow Metals | 105 |
| Hard Spelter | Mutilated £25 |

JAVA SUGAR

| | |
|---|---|
| Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Sellers | 33 |
| Fine White Java C.& F. Calcutta July-Sept. Buyers | 38 |

Tone:—Very firm. No business.

RUBBER:

| | |
|---|---|
| Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June-July Sellers | 2/5½ |
| Plantation First Latex Crepe for July | 1/10 |

Tone:—Steady.

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

### COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

June 14.

The Marwadi Bazaar opened at Rs. 551 for Fully Good Broach July/August, advanced to Rs. 556 and declined to Rs. 550½. The price remained steady at Rs. 550 to Rs. 551 for some time. At 4 p.m., the quotation was Rs. 551/52, and the bazaar closed at Rs. 551. At Colabe, the market opened at Rs. 548, declined to Rs. 547 and closed as under.

The ready market has been steady with a moderate demand.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

| | | Rs |
|---|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach | July-August | 546 |
| Fully Good Bengal | July | 418 |
| Fine Oomras | July | 476 |
| Good Southerns | June | 517 |
| Good Southerns | July-August | 517 |

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton pressed, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 13th June 1919.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 19 999 bales. |
| Wheat | 1,747 Qrts |
| Linseed | 2 115 ,, |
| Rape, etc. | 5,785 ,, |
| Gingellyseed | Nil ,, |
| Poppyseed | Nil ,, |
| Groundnuts | 1 026 ,, |
| Castorseed | Nil |
| Rice | 181,448 ,, |
| Myrabollams | Nil |
| Cottonseed | 38,466 ,, |
| Mowrasseed | Nil |
| Gram | 19 520 ,, |
| Jowar | 1,209 ,, |
| Wakte | Nil |
| Barley | 500 ,, |

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, June 14th 6-0 p.m.

| Ready: | Bazaar Terms: Rs. as. p. | Bail Delivery: Rs. as. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat White Delhi 78-80 | 74 0 0 | — |
| ,, ,, Cawapore 78-80 | 74 0 0 | — |
| ,, Karachi Bansda | 74 0 0 | — |
| Rapeseed, Brown Delhi | 17 4 0 | — |
| ,, Cawapore | 17 0 0 | — |
| ,, Yellow Cawapore | 18 0 0 | — |
| Linseed Brown Bold | 20 0 0 | 21 0 0 |
| ,, Thin | 20 0 0 | 21 0 0 |
| Cottonseed White 85-15 | 112 0 0 | — |
| ,, Gujar 75-25 | 100 0 0 | — |
| ,, Gujar 50-50 | 100 0 0 | — |
| ,, Black | 92 0 0 | — |
| Poppyseed, White | 21 0 0 | 21 12 0 |
| Groundnuts | 160 0 0 | — |
| Mowrasseed | 0 0 0 | — |
| Barley | 62 0 0 | — |
| Castorseed | 81 0 0 | — |

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, June 14th.

Rate per lb.

| | Rs. as. p. |
|---|---|
| Davids No. 10 | 1 0 72 |
| Shaburji No. 10 | 0 15 12 |
| Currimbhai No. 12½ | 1 0 10 |
| Light Horses No. 6½ | 0 13 4 |

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 14th.

Market Rates:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphic | 1 7 31/32 |
| Bank Demand | 1 8 1/32 |
| Doc. Acceptance 3m/s. | 1 8 3/8 |
| Doc. Demand | 1 8 3/8 |
| American Dollars | 228 |
| Hongkong ,, | 278½ |
| Shanghai | 316 |
| Japan | 128 |
| Singapore | 136 |

Market Steady

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

June 14.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 33.

EXCHANGE

T. T. on London 1/7 31/32
D. D. on London, 1/8 1/32.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 263/8.
D. D. on France 243.
Credit 3 Msd/a.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 124/8.
60 D/st on Japan Rs. 120/8.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 215
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 321/8.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 142.
D. D. New York Rs. 260/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 94.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 100-4.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 84.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 96.
3½ per cent. Paper 70.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 84.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 82.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 92.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tanna 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

There was no business in the share market as it was the last day of the June Settlement.

# THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 14.

The depression which has been for several days over Bihar and Orissa moved westwards yesterday and its centre is now near Jubbulpore. The chief area of rainfall has moved with it and moderate rainfall was nearly general over the central parts of the country. Rainfall has decreased in North-East India but both the monsoon currents are fairly active this morning. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, Central India, west Central Provinces and west coast of the Peninsula and local in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar and Bombay Deccan.

A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, United Provinces, Hyderabad and Mysore. The chief amounts are:—Port Blair four inches, Mergui three, Tavoy seven, Moulmein and Diamond Island two, Akyab three, Myitkyina, Dibrugarh and Tezpur one, Cherrapunji three Cox's Bazar two, Chakrata three-quarters, Neemuch a half, Indore one and a half, Amraoti, Khandwa, Seoni, Nagpur and Pendra two, Hoshangabad three, Raipur one and a half, Chanda and Pachmarhi four, Marmagoa one and a half.

High temperature continues to be reported Jubbulpore. Chief area of rainfall has yesterday was 123 degrees at Jacobabad, 118 degrees at Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan.

Forecast:—Extension of rainfall into Gujarat and possible into south Rajputana.

## HEAVY FLOODS IN TRAVANCORE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 13.

A Trivandrum correspondent telegraphs the occurrence of heavy floods in north Travancore, especially in two hilly taluques. It is reported that suddenly a few days ago big rivers flooded, overflowing the garden lands on the banks into one extensive sheet of water. There was no loss of life.

## RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

| Stations | 24 hours to 8 a.m. of 14th June 1919. | Total since 1st June, 1919 to Date | June 1st to 14th 1917 | June 1st to 14th 1918 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In. Ct. | In. Ct. | In. Ct. | In. Ct. |
| Colaba (Observatory) | 0 11 | 14 48 | 7 32 | 2 33 |
| Fort (St. George's Hospital) | 0 10 | 15 21 | 6 24 | 2 43 |
| Esplanade (Gok, Tej. Hospital) | 0 12 | 5 63 | 7 51 | 2 12 |
| Byculla (J. J. Hospital) | 0 05 | 16 99 | 7 45 | 2 27 |
| Kemp & Co. (Cumballa Hill) | .. | — | — | — |

## TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 13th June 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. | 29.668 Inch. |
| Temperature of Air | 84.0 Deg. |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 79.3 ,, |
| Dew Point | 77.6 ,, |
| Relative humidity of Air | 0.815 ,, |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10) | 10.0 ,, |
| Maximum temperature of Air | 88.4 ,, |
| Minimum do | 82.8 ,, |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight | WSW,W,WSW. |
| Movement of Wind | 253 Miles |
| Fall or Rain | 0.06 Inch. |
| Total fall during month | 14.42 ,, |
| Do. do. year | 14.53 ,, |
| Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. on 14th. | 00.6 ,, |

## SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

| Day of Week. | Day of Month. | HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. | Depth on Stil. | LOW WATER. Day of Month. | Bombay Mean time. | Depth on Still |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Ju'e h. m. | ft. in. | Ju'e | h. m. | ft. in. |
| Sat. | 14 | m 0 18 | 23 2 | 14 | m 5 14 | 15 11 |
| | | 11 54a | 26 0 | | 6 11a | 19 2 |
| Sun. | 15 | m 0 50a | 23 5 | 15 | m 5 5 | 15 9 |
| | | | | | 6 47a | 19 0 |
| Mon. | 16 | m 0 31 | 23 1 | 16 | m 7 25 | 15 10 |
| | | 1 21a | 23 5 | | 7 22a | 18 11 |
| Tues. | 17 | m 1 9 | 23 0 | 17 | m 7 2 | 16 2 |
| | | 1 53a | 23 3 | | 7 52a | 18 10 |
| Wed. | 18 | m 1 49 | 25 10 | 18 | m 7 39 | 16 9 |
| | | 2 28a | 27 10 | | 8 36a | 18 9 |
| Thur. | 19 | m 2 33 | 25 7 | 19 | m 8 20 | 17 5 |
| | | 3 2a | 27 6 | | 9 20 | 18 8 |
| Fri. | 20 | m 3 24 | 25 4 | 20 | m 9 7 | 18 4 |
| | | 3 43a | 27 0 | | 10 14a | 18 5 |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| June 14 (Saturday) | Sunrise | 6h. 1m. | Sunset | 7h. 17m. |
| ,, 15 (Sunday) | ,, | 6h. 1m. | ,, | 7h. 17m. |
| ,, 16 (Monday) | ,, | 6h. 1m. | ,, | 7h. 17m. |
| ,, 17 (Tuesday) | ,, | 6h. 1m. | ,, | 7h. 17m |
| ,, 18 (Wednes) | ,, | 6h. 2m. | ,, | 7h. 18m. |
| ,, 19 (Thursday) | ,, | 6h. 2m. | ,, | 7h. 18m. |
| ,, 20 (Friday) | ,, | 6h. 2m. | ,, | 7h. 18m. |

Phase of the Moon:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New Moon | .. | 1d. | 2h. 24-9m. a.m. |
| First Quarter | .. | 7d. | 6h. 8-8m. p.m. |
| Full Moon | .. | 15d. | 1h. 55-1m. p.m. |
| Last quarter | .. | 23d. | 4h. 51-1m p.m. |
| New Moon | .. | 30d. | 11h. 0-4m. p.m. |

## DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 14th June, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are clear except at Delhi. Humidity is in defect at Ambala. Day temperature is below normal in the eastern districts, but continues above it elsewhere; night temperature is slightly or moderately above the average throughout.

The United Provinces.—The sky is overcast at Allahabad, but has cleared at other stations. Day temperature is generally below normal, the deficiency at Allahabad being as much as 19deg.; night temperature is in defect at Jhansi, but is in excess at Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded in the north and are moderately or heavily clouded in the south, where the air is damper than usual and temperature is in slight defect. Day temperature continues above normal in the north of the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Central India West and local rain in south Gujarat; Neemuch reports 0.40in., Indore 1.61in. and Surat 0.10in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the area of rain, but is locally in defect at Rajkot and Ahmedabad. Day temperature is below normal at Bhuj and Indore; night temperature is in excess at Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been general and fairly heavy; Saugor reports 0.53in., Hoshangabad 2.90in., Khandwa 2.46in., Akola 0.74in., Amraoti 1.87in., Nagpur 2.10in., Chanda 3.52in. and Raipur 1.51in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is above normal. Day temperature is in considerable to large defect, the deficiency averaging 22deg in the south-eastern districts; night temperature is slightly below normal.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been local: Bombay has had 0.12in. and Mormugao 1.53in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been local, Poona reports 0.25in., Belgaum 0.19in. and Nizamabad 0.25in. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess where rain has fallen. Day temperature has decreased and is below normal throughout, the defect being considerable in east Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The depression has moved to a more westerly position in the north of the Central Provinces. It has been the cause of widespread and fairly heavy rain in the Central Provinces and Central India West. Rainfall has also been nearly general in Malabar and local in the Konkan, south Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad. Day temperature is far below normal in the Central Provinces and east Hyderabad and is also low in the Bombay Deccan and the United Provinces. Temperature remains high in the Punjab and along the north-west frontier.

Some extension of rainfall appears probable in Gujarat and south Rajputana.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 13th June, 1919.—

The Bay current remains active, but the Arabian Sea current has practically ceased to give rain except in the central parts of the country. The depression over Bihar and Orissa still controls the distribution of rainfall, the heaviest falls again occurring in the Central Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur and the Central Provinces and local in Assam Orissa, Bihar, the United Provinces, the west coast of the Peninsula and the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma and the Bombay Deccan.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Kraukpyu three inches; Monmlein one and a half, Rangoon one; Diamond Island, Akyab four; Cherrapunji three; Cox's Bazar one and a half, Chittagong three; Darjiling two, Sambalpur three; Nava Dumka one and a half; Roorkee, Chakrata a half; Mukteswar three-quarters; Simla one and a half; Pendra two; Pachmarhi three; Gopalpur three.

Jacobabad and Peshawar still have maximum temperatures ten degrees or more above normal.

*OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m., on SATURDAY, the 14th of June, 1919.*

| STATIONS. | Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Rainfall. Actual diff. 8 hrs. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date. | Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIAN GULF— | | | | | | |
| Bushire | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Do. (12th) | 90.2 | 79.0 | 87 | — | 0 | — |
| Jask | 100.4 | 83.2 | 96 | — | 0 | -0.07 |
| Muskat | 104.2 | 90.2 | 51 | — | 0 | -0.14 |
| Do. ( | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| PUNJAB— | | | | | | |
| Multan | 114.6 | 89.7 | 67 | — | 0 | -0.17 |
| Rawalpindi | 115.0 | 80.4 | 50 | — | 0 | -0.48 |
| Lahore | 111.8 | 83.2 | 56 | — | 0 | -0.24 |
| Hissar | 111.1 | 80.2 | 47 | — | 0.12 | -0.24 |
| Ambala | 100.9 | 86.0 | 49 | — | 0 | -0.54 |
| Delhi | 101.0 | 86.8 | 69 | — | 0 | -0.57 |
| UNITED PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Agra | 99.4 | 87.2 | 52 | — | 0.19 | +0.26 |
| Mainpuri | 99.3 | 86.2 | 54 | — | 0.19 | -0.03 |
| Jhansi | 97.6 | 81.2 | 59 | — | 0.93 | +0.45 |
| Cawapore | 102.0 | 84.1 | 63 | — | 0.26 | -0.39 |
| Allahabad | 85.6 | 84.4 | 14 | — | 1.37 | +0.96 |
| SIND AND RAJPUTANA— | | | | | | |
| Jacobabad | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Karachi | 87.0 | 79.0 | 18 | — | 0 | -0.12 |
| Ajmer | 99.8 | 81.7 | 62 | — | 0.18 | -0.22 |
| Jaipur | 104.5 | 82.9 | 52 | — | 0.32 | +0.44 |
| Kotah | 103.6 | 84.2 | 55 | — | 0.24 | +0.24 |
| Mount Abu | 80.6 | 66.9 | 94 | — | 0.34 | +0.19 |
| GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA— | | | | | | |
| West— | | | | | | |
| Bhuj | 93.6 | 81.5 | 67 | — | 0.20 | -0.18 |
| Dwarka | 88.1 | 81.7 | 83 | — | 0.04 | -0.56 |
| Veraval | 85.0 | 81.0 | 89 | — | 0.06 | -1.01 |
| Rajkot | 97.4 | 82.9 | 61 | — | 0.10 | -0.54 |
| Bhavnagar Para | 102.2 | 79.6 | 57 | — | 0.23 | -0.18 |
| Surat | 92.2 | 79.1 | 87 | 0.10 | 0.43 | -1.04 |
| Ahmedabad | 101.9 | 83.9 | 62 | — | 0.93 | +0.42 |
| Deesa | 102.0 | 82.6 | 61 | — | 0.83 | +0.66 |
| Neemuch | 99.0 | 75.8 | 74 | 0.40 | 0.83 | +0.26 |
| Indore | 94.1 | 73.2 | 80 | 1.61 | 0.41 | +2.47 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Jubbulpore | 87.8 | 78.2 | 84 | ? | — | — |
| Saugor | 88.0 | 75.0 | 89 | 0.53 | 1.06 | +0.44 |
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| Akola | 90.9 | 76.6 | 80 | 0.74 | 4.70 | +2.77 |
| Amraoti | 94.3 | 72.8 | 85 | 1.87 | 3.07 | +0.62 |
| Nagpur | 79.0 | 74.2 | 86 | 2.10 | 8.54 | +4.57 |
| Chanda | 77.1 | 70.4 | 90 | 3.52 | 5.47 | +2.99 |
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| Bombay | 88.4 | 81.2 | 86 | 0.12 | 14.48 | +6.61 |
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| BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD— | | | | | | |
| Malegaon | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ahmednagar | 84.2 | 73.5 | 78 | .. | 1.56 | —1.58 |
| Poona | 84.4 | 71.1 | 91 | 0.25 | 2.00 | —0.31 |
| Sholapur | 93.8 | 74.5 | 84 | .. | 1.41 | +0.52 |
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## STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time on the 14th June, 1919, was 29.640 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8.45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

## RANGOON RICE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 13.

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# HIGH COURT.
## ORIGINAL SIDE.
### A PIECEGOODS TRANSACTION.
### DAMAGES FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT

RUSTAMJEE A. DUBASH ..... PLAINTIFF.
vs.
MESSRS. HAJI LUSEIN HARI DEFENDANTS.
*(Before the Chief Justice.)*

This suit was filed by the plaintiff against the defendants praying that the defendants may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 17,683, being the price of 10 bales of Liepmans White Shirting contracted to be purchased by the defendants from the plaintiff together with interest at 9 per cent. per annum and godown charges and other expenses or in the alternative the defendants may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 6,683 being the amount of damages suffered by the plaintiff by reason of the defendants' breach of contract.

The facts of the case were as follows:—On the 6th of September last, the defendants purchased from the plaintiff, through a broker named S. N. Shirazi ten bales of Liepman's White Shirting No. 1500 each bale containing 50 pieces at Rs. 35 per piece C. I. F. Bombay shipment September, 1918.

The goods were shipped on 17th September, 1918, but on account of the war, they did not arrive in Bombay till October, 1918, and the documents in respect of the goods did not arrive until November, 1918. As soon as the documents were received the plaintiff forwarded the invoice to the defendants on the 25th of November, 1918, along with his letter of that date asking them to pay for and take delivery of the goods.

The defendants however returned the invoice, along with their attorney's letter saying that the cancelled the contract, as the bales purchased were for September shipment, and they had not received the document till the end of November. The plaintiff replied saying that because of the then existing war condition steamers used to come in Bombay with goods long before the documents relating thereto and that the said invoice had been sent to the defendants in the usual course of business. The defendants however returned the invoice and failed to pay for the goods. The plaintiff then intimated to the defendants that the said goods remained in the Docks at the defendants' risk as to fire and other accidents and field this suit.

The defendants in denying their liability for the claim made said that they denied that the goods deliverable under the contract in suit were shipped on the 17th September, 1918, or at any time in the month of September, 1918. They contended that even if the goods deliverable under the contract were shipped in September, and arrived in Bombay, in October 1918, the plaintiff committed default in not tendering the documents relating to the same goods, or the said goods within a reasonable time after their arrival. After waiting for a reasonable time the defendants on 23rd November gave notice to the plaintiff cancelling the said contract. After such cancellation on 25th November, the plaintiff sent an invoice for 10 bales of goods deliverable under the contract and the defendants rightly declined to receive the same. Further the plaintiff never made a valid offer of performance on his part in as much as he did not tender the shipping documents relative to the goods deliverable or the goods themselves.

The defendants denied their liability for the claim made and submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for the sum of Rs. 6,683 with costs.


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# BOMBAY, CITY AND SUBURBS.

## ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation Meeting, Municipal Hall, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, June 17.

Standing Committee Meeting of the Municipal Corporation, 5-20 p.m. (B. T.).

WEDNESDAY, June 18.

Public Holiday (Zarthost-no-diso); Banks closed.

TUESDAY, July 8.

Reception at Government House Ganeshkhind at 9-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, Aug. 5.

Ball at Government House, Ganeshkhind at 9-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, Sept. 9.

Garden Party at Government House, Ganeshkhind at 5 p.m.

## G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

| | Arr. H. M. | Dep. H. M. |
|---|---|---|
| Punjab Mail (via Jubbulpore) | 16 30 | 13 0 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) | 11 0 | 20 30 |
| Madras Mail | 11 30 | 13 30 |
| Poona Mail | 19 40 | 10 [illegible] |
| Poona Express | 8 30 | 7 55 |
| Delhi Express | | 7 0 |

## B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

The timings of Mail and Express trains on the B. B. and C. I. Railway on and after 1st April, 1919, are as follows:

| | Arr. H. M. | Dep. H. M. |
|---|---|---|
| Northern Express | 12 0 | 17 0 |
| Gujarat Mail | 8 25 | 20 45 |
| Kathiawar Express | 7 56 | 21 0 |
| First Passenger | 21 10 | 7 20 |

## Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

Mr. Vinayak Pandurang Gupte, ex State Karbhari, Sawantwadi, and Excise Commissioner, Kolhapur, died at Kolhapur on the 13th instant of Apoplexy

## B. A. EXAMINATION RESULTS.

We regret that in the list of successful candidates of the B. A. Examination published in the "Chronicle" on Saturday the name of "Yeshwant Narayan Sukthankur" in the Second Class honours, was inadvertently omitted.

## WILSON HIGH SCHOOL.

Forty-four pupils of this School were successful out of fifty-six that were sent up for the last Matriculation Examination. The School percentage of passes is 79 against 48 of the general result. D. G. Paranjpe stands first in the Presidency and wins the first—Jagannath Shankarshet Sanskrit Scholarship and G. A. Vaidya secures the D. B. Lakshaman Jagannath Vaidya scholarship.

## GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA.

Prince Abdur Rehman Effendi, Captain of the 5th Cavalry accompanied by Capt. D. Ahmed, and Major K. G. Gharpure, paid a visit to the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, last Saturday, when they were treated with some select music. The Prince expressed his admiration at the organisation of Pandit Vishnu Digamber in bringing the Vidyalaya to its present prosperous condition, and paid a donation of Rs. 60 to the Vidyalaya. Major Gharpore also paid Rs. 100 as donation.

## THE SOUTH INDIAN CLUB.

The members of the South Indian Club were "At Home" on Sunday to Mr. K. S. Aiyar on his 60th birthday in the premises of the club. Mr. B. Raghaviah, Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai and Mr. G. S. Raghavan made short congratulatory speeches after the party had been entertained to *Hari Kirtan* by Mr. P. S. K. Aiyangar. Mr. K. S. Aiyar replied in suitable terms and the party dispersed after partaking of refreshments.


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# BOMBAY MINT CASE.

## DISPOSING OF STOLEN PROPERTY.

## CHARGE AGAINST HELD MELTER.

At the Esplanade Police Court Mr. Aston had before him on Saturday afternoon the case in which Mr. Harold Durham, the Head Melter of His Majesty's Mint at Bombay stands charged with disposing of, and attempting to dispose of, stolen property.

MINT MASTER'S EVIDENCE.

The details of the last hearing have already appeared in these columns. The following witnesses were examined on Saturday:—

Major G. H. Willis, the Mint Master deposed that the Mint obtained its supplies of gold from the Kolar Gold Mines and had no other sources of supply at present. Very occasionally the Mints get certain small parties of gold that were seized by the Customs Department under the import prohibition on Private Merchants, sometimes brought to the Mint to be melted and assayed. Previously some of it was both melted and assayed at the Assay Office, but that procedure had been altered since. A mark is put upon the gold after it has been assayed. The Government gold has always a serial number put upon it for identification purposes. He usually received, with consignments of gold, invoices showing what the mine assayers had determined as the standard gold each consignment contained. When the gold was received in the Mint it was melted, assayed and carefully weighed. The variation found after melting in the Mint was considerable on both sides, that is, some consignments turned out less than the amount in the invoice while some consignments turned out to be more than the invoice amount. There was a margin of two points in ten thousand on either side. There was no check by which he could detect losses of small quantities. The result of the statement which he had prepared, showing the total receipts of gold and, the variations found after melting it, in the course of five months, was that he found eight tolas and odd more than what was stated to have been delivered to the Mint. He knew the accused who was a senior melter in the Mint. His (accused's) duties were confined generally to the work of the Melting Department.

Pointing to a bar of gold shown to him, witness said that he remembered the same bar was shown to him on 9th May by Mr. Harker at the Head Police-office. It had no mark of assay and so he could not say whether it was Government gold or not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Godinho, witness said in the statement prepared by him there was no variation between the 10th of April and 8th of May, amounting to eight tolas and odd in favour of the Mint. He further stated that Mr. Major of the Assaying Department admitted to him of having melted gold for the accused. The average amount of gold received a month from mines was 1,20,000 tolas. There was no fixed allowance for losses after melting.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S DEPOSITION.

Mr. O. A. Harker, Deputy Commissioner of Police, said that he received certain information to the effect that gold was being smuggled from the Mint to Rehmatula's shop at Mumbadevi. He was told that a man named Kashiram used to take the gold out of the Mint. On the 24th of April he received further information that gold was likely to be taken out of the Mint the next day, but there was not sufficient time to entrap the man, but he had every reason to believe that gold would be again smuggled in the same way. He made complete arrangements to watch Kashiram and Jamadar Vithoo Jagowji was deputed for the purpose. On the 9th of May the Jamadar produced before him Kashiram whom the Jamadar had arrested with the bar of gold in his possession. He retained Kashiram and handed the case to the C.I.D. for investigation.

ARRESTED AFTER A CAREFUL WATCH.

Jamadar Vithoo Jagowji deposed that in consequence of the instructions from the Deputy Commissioner, he watched Kashiram's movements during April and May. On the 9th of May he saw Kashiram coming out of the Mint at 2 p.m. He (Kashiram) boarded a tramcar and proceeded as far as the Crawford Market, witness following him, all along the way. Near the Crawford Market Kashiram brought something out of his pocket, wrapped it in a piece of cloth and put it under his arm. Then he proceeded towards Mumbadevi and entered a Boree's shop there. At the Boree's shop he took out the bundle from under his arm and was about to give it to the Boree when he was arrested by the witness. When he questioned Kashiram about the bar of gold, the latter said that it was belonging to the accused and was given to him by one Mr. Major.

Kashiram said that he had been serving in the Mint for about 28 years and was now drawing Rs. 16 a month. He identified the bar of gold and said that the same was given to him by Mr. Major who was the first assistant in the Assay Office. He was told that the bar belonged to Mr. Durham, and he was asked to take it to Rehmatula's shop. He admitted of having sold similar bars of gold, previously on five or six occasions.

Inspector Smith, deposed that he took charge of the case on the 9th of May when he was called by Mr. Harker. Kashiram and the bar of gold found with him, were shown to him (witness) and certain instructions were given to him by Mr. Harker. After making investigations he arrested the accused.

Cross-examined by Mr. Godhino witness said that Mr. Currimbhoy, a partner in Rehmatula's shop, had admitted of having sold a hundred tolas of gold ornaments including a chain, to the accused. He identified the chain produced in the court.

Mr. E. W. Major said he was the first assistant to the Assay Master. On May 9, he instructed Kashiram to take the bar of gold to Rehmatula's shop on behalf of Mr. Durham.

Cross-examined by Mr. Godhino, he said, that he had melted ornaments for the accused on several occasions. He knew that the accused was speculating in gold, buying old and twisted gold to sell them after melting. He said he too was arrested with the accused, but he was subsequently released.

Questioned by Mr. Campbell, witness said he had no personal knowledge that the accused had been speculating in gold, except from the accused's own statement.

Questioned by the Court, witness stated that he had melted gold for the accused on several occasions. The accused asked him if he could lend him a man to sell the gold. In compliance with the accused's request Kashiram was asked to sell gold for the accused. Kashiram was also selling the surplus gold and silver officially to merchants.

Major Willis, recalled, said, respecting the sale of surplus gold and silver to the merchants, that was done illegitimately and that the proceeds were divided amongst the Assay Office staff instead of being credited to the office. This bad custom came to his notice in the course of the inquiries in connection with this case.

Further hearing was adjourned to the 26th instant.

## GRANT ROAD OVERBRIDGE.

### COMPLAINT AGAINST PROLONGED CLOSURE.

Dr. Jehangir J. Curseji, has given notice that at the current month's meeting of the Corporation, he will move: "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report at an early date the reason why the Frere (Grant Road) Overbridge has been closed to all vehicular traffic for the last 2 or 3 months, and when is it likely to be reopened. Is there any likelihood of the work of widening and rebuilding the overbridge and laying over it tram lines from Grant Road Terminus to Gowalia Tank Road, sanctioned by the Corporation some time ago, being taken in hand by the Railway authorities before the end of this year? If not, the reason why such an important public work is being delayed so long. The Commissioner be further requested to represent its urgent necessity to the Railway authorities, in the interest of public convenience and facility for general traffic, and to expedite the work as much as possible."

At the same meeting, Dr. Jehangir will move: "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report why and under whose orders two important public conveyance stands, one located close to the Girgaum Portuguese Church, at the junction of four very important thoroughfares, and the other a few hundred feet to the north on the same road, have been entirely removed for the last two or three months and not relocated somewhere in the neighbourhood. Have any arrangements been made or are likely to be made by the Police for an early re-opening of at least one of the two stands in the vicinity, and if not, the Municipal Commissioner be requested to represent to them its urgent necessity in view of the great inconvenience and hardship the want of a public conveyance stand is causing to the general public, who find it extremely difficult to get a public conveyance anywhere nearby at present."

## KARNATAK EDUCATION SOCIETY'S SCHOOL.

His Holiness Sri Shankaracharya of Karvir Math (Dr. Mahabhagvat of Kurtkoti) during his stay in Dharwar visited the Karnatak Education Society's Victoria High School. His Holiness was shown over the newly opened buildings and was made acquainted with the Society's endeavours to open a Second Grade Arts College from June next year. He expressed satisfaction at the noble and highly patriotic zeal of the new and most eminently qualified band of youthful workers who have already joined the staff of the Society's High School and announced a grant of Rs. 3,000 to be utilised in instituting a scholarship for the encouragement of the study of Sanskrit in the Society's proposed College.

## VISNAGARA NAGAR CONFERENCE.

As decided at the 5th Visnagara Nagar Conference held under the Presidentship of the late Sir Sunder Lal, a Widows' Home has been opened at Visnagar on Saturday the 7th June 1919. The opening ceremony was performed by Rao Saheb Honalal Himat Ram Dave. The gathering was large, there was great enthusiasm and it is expected that a large number of widows will avail themselves of the opportunity afforded them of earning an honourable livelihood.

## ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 15.

There was heavy rain yesterday in the central parts of the country but rainfall has decreased considerably in Northeast India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Kumaon Hills, Central India west, west Central Provinces, Konkan, North Hyderabad and local in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, Gujarat, Central India east, Bombay, Deccan, Mysore, Malabar, and north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Assam, Bengal, east Rajputana, east Central Provinces, south Hyderabad.

The chief amounts: Are Mermui Rangoon one and half inches, Tavoy five, Moulmein eight, Akyab two, Myitkyina three, Cox Bazar, Mussoorce one, Kotah three quarters, Indore four, Akola two, Amraoti, Khandwa one and a half, Hoshangabad five, Pachmarhi three, Ratnagiri, Marmagoa two, Belgaum three, Mercara four.

The temperature remains high along Northwest Frontier.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in Central Provinces.

# FRONTIER FIGHTING.

## AMIR AMANULLA'S PLANS.

## REVIEW OF "A MILITARY ON-LOOKER."

(Communicated).

It appears evident that Amanulla's general plan of campaign was to operate in three areas:—

The Northern Area from Jalalabad.
The Central Area from Gardez.
The Southern Area from Kandahar.

The same procedure was to be adopted in each of these zones. Small columns of Afghan regular troops were to advance up to our frontier and then employ every means to raise the tribes against us; emissaries and agents being sent into tribal country and ammunition being given to all who were ready to join in.

This scheme, if we are right in our conjecture, was excellent in theory. The presence of Afghan regular troops, though possibly few in numbers, would tend to convince the tribes that the Amir was with them and intended to support them, and the troops themselves would provide a useful stiffening to the tribal lashkars.

This was probably the best use the Afghan army could be put to. As a field force it lacked organization, higher command and administration services. Even the officers themselves probably realised that it was not capable of operating efficiently in formations such as Corps or Divisions. By distributing it in small columns along the frontier, those difficult questions of command and supply would be removed and it might be hoped that most of the actual business of fighting would be done for them by the tribes.

Up to the present, however, the scheme seems to have failed in its execution, owing, it would appear, to the difficulty of co-ordinating and timing any simultaneous action in a country like Afghanistan where communications are bad. Possibly also the Afghan character does not lend itself readily to concerted action.

Whatever may have been the causes the results up to date are clear.

The three commanders selected for carrying out this plan of campaign were the Commander-in-Chief, Saleh Mohammed Khan, on the northern line, General Nadir Khan in the centre and Abdul Qudus in south. There is, however, some doubt as to whether Abdul Qudus' functions were to be civil or military. Up to now he has not come into the picture.

**Northern area.**

General Saleh Mohammed got to work at once and the result of his efforts was the collection of troops on our frontier near Landi Kotal early in May. Not content with assembling on the border, Saleh Mohammed took up a position within our territory, an action which demanded and received a prompt reply from us. The result was our successful actions of the 9th and 11th May followed by the occupation of Dakka and the severe defeat of the Afghans on the 17th May. The better judgment of our independent tribes made them turn a deaf ear to Afghan appeals and Saleh Mohammed's troops had to bear the brunt of the fighting with the support of only a small gathering of Afghan tribes.

In conformity with the believed policy of the Amir, as outlined above, a force of about 1,000 Afghan regulars and a few guns entered the Mohmand country and advanced to within 15 miles of Shabkadr.

Their arrival was, however, belated and they did not put in an appearance until after our success at Dakka. Their attempts to raise the Mohmands failed conspicuously and they returned to Afghanistan.

A similar attempt was made by the Afghan troops in Asmar. In this case the Afghans invaded Chitral territory and placed themselves within striking distance of our troops. The opportunity was at once seized by our garrison and the Mahtar's Body guard. The Afghans suffered a stern repulse and retreated to Asmar.

Thus the three disjointed efforts made by the Afghans in the northern zone have failed and the situation from our point of view is most satisfactory.

**Central area.**

The course of events on the Afghan side in the central area have been less easy to follow. Either owing to orders from Kabul or to the personal factor, General Nadir Khan's earlier movements and actions appear to have lacked decision.

At the beginning of May there were rumours of Afghan troops moving to Khost and Nadir Khan was reported to have visited the Afghan cantonments of Ali Khel—west of the Paiwar Kotal—and Gardiz. Some Afghan troops and tribesmen were also sent to picquet the hills south of the Kuram just within the Khost border. On the 15th May, Afghan regulars with a few guns occupied the crest of the Paiwar ridge but did not encroach into our territory. They have remained there ever since and have done nothing of importance.

Finally on the 21st May Nadir Khan arrived with reinforcements at Matun, the capital of Khost, bringing the force at that place up to about 9 battalions, 2 cavalry regiments and some artillery.

Ammunition was issued to the Khostwals and lashkars from the tribes of southern Khost approached our border in the Upper Tochi, causing considerable unrest amongst the Waziris and Mahsuds.

It appears that on the 24th May a combined advance of Afghan troops and lashkars commenced towards our border and, in accordance with the arrangements previously made in view of such a contingency, our exposed militia posts in the Upper Tochi and on the Kaitu river were withdrawn. Similar action was also taken in the case of the trans-frontier posts in South Waziristan.

The action to be taken with regard to these small isolated frontier posts always presents a difficult problem in time of war. When hostilities begin they are unable to hold out for any length of time and so, as they cannot be abandoned to their fate, it becomes a question of withdrawing them or sending a comparatively large force to relieve them. The latter course is so obviously unsound from the military point of view that withdrawal is the only solution although the disturbing effect which such withdrawal has on the independent tribes cannot be ignored.

Nadir Khan's next effort was directed at Thal where he appeared on the 27th May. He occupied the hills west and south of that place, and started shelling it. Here, as in the north, the Afghan Commander's intention appears to have been to incite a general rising of the tribes without which he could hardly hope for success. As events are still in progress, it is too early to venture on any conclusions, but it is safe to say that Nadir Khan can be is little cause for satisfaction in the [illegible] ve but ters have developed up to the present. e way mat-

**Southern area.**

The only event of note in the southern area is our capture of the Spin aidak Fort. This our capture of the Spin 5 miles [illegible] was strongly held for ress within nace to our frontier was a standing me- to our cantonemnt at Chaman. Its ture clears the air and greatly improves our position on this part of the border.

It will thus be seen that the general situation is thoroughly satisfactory. Although Amanulla's unprovoked and unexpected commencement of hostilities came at a time when our energies were mainly concentrated upon demobilization, we have been able to concentrate our field army without delay.

The effect of our aeroplanes has undoubtedly been very great and their bombing raids have probably contributed in no small degree to making the Amir realise the folly of the course he has embarked on. That this is being gradually brought home to him, appears evident from the various peace feelers he has thrown out, although he has so far not proved the genuineness of these overtures by any relaxation of hostile activity.

As reports of Amanulla having invoked the aid of the Bolsheviks have been received, it may be as well to explain briefly what assistance he can expect from this quarter.

One Bolshevik agent is believed to have been in Kabul for some months and a party of 6 Russsians are reported to have reached Kabul recently. So far as is known these men are not of any importance.

The Bolsheviks in Russian Turkestan and Trans-Caspia have been cut off for many months from railway communication with Russia. They are very short of munitions and materials of all sorts, and lack of transport has confined their operations to the railway. Their main strength lies in the Austrian and Hungarian prisoners of war who are still in Central Asia, but whose one anxiety is to be repatriated. As regards aeroplanes they are believed to have 2 or 3 which they are having difficulty in keeping in repair.

They are opposed by the anti-Bolshevik Government of Askhabad, by the Turkomans of Trans-Caspia and the Khiva region, and by a detachment of Kolchak's army in Semirechia. The Amir of Bokhara is hostile to them and their treatment of the Muhammadan inhabitants of Ferghana whom they have attempted forcibly to enlist with their "Red" army has caused a general rising throughout the district. It will thus be seen that the Bolsheviks of Central Asia have much to occupy their attention at home without committing themselves to further adventures in Afghanistan.

As the distance from Termez, on the Bokharan border to Kabul is 330 miles and from Herat to Kabul 490 miles, it will be realized that help other than that of a few officers or propaganda agents cannot easily reach Amanulla. It would be of doubtful value if it could.

## COTTON MILL HOURS AND WAGES.

In connection with the negotiations which have been taking place for several weeks between Lancashire cotton employers and the trade unions on the question of mill hours, the stumbling-block to progress, writes a Manchester correspondent, has been the refusal of the masters to concede an advance in wages to compensate the workpeople for the loss of earnings as a result of the proposed shorter week. On this point, however, an important development took place at the adjourned coaference in Manchester on Monday last. The application of the United Textile Factory Workers' Association, put forward a couple of months ago, was for a reduction in the number of hours worked per week from 55½ to 44, with an increase in the rates of pay to enable the operatives to earn the same amount for 44 hours as they now earn for 55½. A few weeks ago the employers offered to grant a 48-hour hour week without any rise in wages. Their proposal, however has now been improved by an offer to increase standard list wages rates by 15 per cent. This development is rather striking in view of the fact that so late as March 20th, one section of the employers, in objecting to paying the present wages for a reduced working week expressed the view that "if the wages agreement of December last was not in operation the state of trade would warrant a substantial reduction in present rates," whilst the masters in the other department stated that "the extra cost of production resulting from any reduction of working hours will be sufficient burden for the employers to carry." The representatives of the workpeople at the meeting last Monday, said they were not in a position to accept the offer, as it would be necessary for wage rates to be raised by about 32 per cent. to compensate the operatives for their loss of earnings as a result of hours being reduced from 55½ to 48 per week. To-day, Saturday, a special meeting of the United Textile Factory Workers' Association is to be held to consider the position of affairs. Undoubtedly the original application will be pressed, and although it may be decided to take a ballot as to striking to enforce the demands, in trade circles it is believed that an amicable arrangement will be reached before June 7th, when the present wages agreement expires. The Lancashire industry, however, is certainly faced with an increase in the cost of production which cannot but help to have some effect when British goods have to compete in the markets of the world with goods produced in countries where the labour conditions are not so favourable to the operatives.—"The Economist."

## CRICKET.

### HUNDU GYMKHANA C. C. vs. PAREKH C. C.

A cricket match was played between the above two teams on Saturday last, on the grounds of the Hindu Gymkhana, and ended in a draw. The following are the scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA CLUB.

| Mr. | Runs. |
|---|---|
| V. V. Kantak (retired) | 44 |
| Mr. C. M. Gandhi, st. Sharma | 37 |
| Mr. P. Jai, b. S. Parekh | 11 |
| Mr. K. G. Pardeshi, st. Thakkar | 9 |
| Mr. V. P. Date c. Sharma, b. Thakar. | 6 |
| Mr. N. D. Engineer (not out) | 7 |
| Mr. J. B. Girkar, b. Thakar | 1 |
| Mr. P. W. Velkar (not out) | 1 |
| Mr. K. J. Vartak, Mr. H. B. Pandit and Mr. R. V. Pandit did not bat. | |
| Extras | 11 |
| Total | 127 |

PAREKH CRICKET CLUB.

| | Runs. |
|---|---|
| Mr. H. N. Doshi c. and b. Jai | 10 |
| Mr. N. M. Dalal (not out) | 19 |
| Mr. Godumbe c. H. Pandit, b. Jai | 0 |
| Mr. Master (not out) | 15 |
| Mr. C. N. Parekh, Mr. H. T. Sharma, Mr. T. T. Thakar, Mr. H. N. Parekh, Mr. J. K. Kapadia, Mr. M. N. Kapadia and Mr. S. J. Parekh, did not bat. | |
| Extras | 13 |
| Total | 57 |

### HINDU GYMKHANA v. ARYA BANDHU C. C.

Played on Sunday, on the grounds of the former, and ended in a win for the Hindu Gymkhana by 111 runs.

Scores:—

ARYA BANDHU C. C.

| | Runs. |
|---|---|
| Mr. Y. S. Dighe, c. Merchant, b. B. Shroff | 14 |
| Mr. V. P. Date, b. Shroff | 0 |
| Mr. N. S. Shete, b. Shroff | 1 |
| Mr. W. B. Naik, b. Shroff | 3 |
| Mr. K. N. Sudame, c. Parekh, b. Jai | 17 |
| Mr. K. J. Vartak c. Shroff, b. Jai | 1 |
| Mr. T. H. Joshi, b. Jai | 0 |
| Mr. B. D. Pai, b. Jai | 5 |
| Mr. P. S. Lele (not out) | 8 |
| Mr. Oalekar, b. Shroff | 8 |
| Mr. V. N. Rege, c. Shroff, b. Jai | 0 |
| Extras | 3 |
| Total | 60 |

HINDU GYMKHANA C. C.

| | Runs. |
|---|---|
| Mr. J. B. Girkar, c. and b. Shete | 20 |
| Mr. C. M. Gandhi, b. Shete | 18 |
| Mr. L. P. Jai, b. Sudame | 20 |
| Mr. K. G. Pardeshi (run out) | 32 |
| Mr. V. J. Divecha, c. Dighe b. Shete. | 20 |
| Mr. M. M. Nadkarni, b. Nayak | 33 |
| Mr. J. B. Sonalkar c. Shete | 7 |
| Mr. Khanvazir L.-b.-w., Nayak | 0 |
| Mr. N. G. Shroff, b. Nayak | 3 |
| Mr. J. M. Merchant, c. and b. Nayak | 4 |
| Mr. Varadkar (not out) | |
| Extras | 19 |
| Total | 171 |

## JESTALSAR FAMINE FUND.

Mr. Umedchand Karsanji Mehta writes from Jetalsar:—

The Mahajan of this place having come to know of the weak condition of cows started a small fund in the beginning, by the middle of the month of Fagan mainly through the efforts of Vakil Karsanji Devraj and Kalidas Hemshi. First of all, green fodder was given to these cattle every day in small quantity but later, as the fund swelled on account of generous subscription of Rs. 101 by Sheth, Haridas Jadavji Gosalia of Porbandar and Rs. 25 by Rao Bahadur A. S. Tambe of Junagadh State the quantity was increased. It is indeed creditable and praiseworthy for the former to start the work and the latter for their generous and charitable response to the call of the Mahajan. Recently an additional fund for cottonseed to be given to the cattle has been started and each animal is given 2 lbs. of cottonseed daily along with cactus and green fodder. Mr. Bhagvanji Bhanji, Sorath Frant Shirestedar has taken a very enthusiastic part in helping the cause of cattle in these days of famine and consequent scarcity of fodder.

Further subscriptions from charitable persons to the above fund are humbly solicited.


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## Notice to Correspondents.

We regret that, during the continuance of pre-censorship, we cannot publish any correspondence.

*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*
*Monday, 16th June, 1919.*

## Thoughts for All Time.

*God never made one nation good enough to rule another nation.*—Abraham Lincoln.

*"Self-determination" is not a mere phrase. It is an imperative principle of action, which statesmen will henceforth ignore at their peril. We cannot have general peace for the asking, nor for the arrangements of a peace conference. It cannot be pieced together out of individual understandings between powerful states. All the parties to this war must join in the settlement of every issue anywhere involved in it, because what we are seeking is peace that we can all unite to guarantee and maintain, and every item of it must be submitted to the common judgment whether it be right and fair, an act of justice, rather than a bargain between sovereigns.*—President Wilson.

*There is indeed no greater curse to a nation than a nationalist movement, which is only the agonizing symptom of a suppressed natural function. Conquered nations lose their place in the world's march because they can do nothing but strive to get rid of their nationalist movements by recovering their national liberty. All demonstrations of the virtues of a foreign government, though often conclusive are as useless, as demonstrations of the superiority of artificial teeth, glass eyes, silver windpipes and patent wooden legs to the natural products. Like Democracy, national self-government is not for the good of the people; it is for the satisfaction of the people. One Antonine Emperor, one St. Louis, one Richilieu, may be worth ten democracies in point of what is called good government; but there is no satisfaction for the people in them. To deprive a dyspeptic of his dinner and hand it over to a man who can digest it better is a highly logical proceeding; but it is not a sensible one. . . . Now in countries which are denied Home Rule: that is, in which the government does not rest on the consent of the people, it must rest on military coercion; and the bureaucracy, however legal and civil it might be in form and even in the character of its best officials, must connive at all the atrocities of military rule, and become infected in the end with the panic characteristic of militarism.*—Bernard Shaw.

*The Civil Servant in India is not very different from the Civil Servant in England. Whoever heard of political reform in any office in England coming from the Civil Service? The House of Commons was the place for political reform. The policy which the Civil Service must carry out must be dictated to it, firstly, in the Commons and ultimately in India.*—Mr. Montagu.

## THE BOMBAY MANIFESTO.
(FROM "YOUNG INDIA.")

We are grieved to have to criticise the manifesto of loyalty issued by a number of well-known citizens of Bombay. With deference to the signatories, we feel constrained to observe that it is not a document that reflects any credit on Bombay, the first city of India. Our loyalty must be a very indifferent virtue if it requires periodical protestations. Englishmen, for instance, never protest their loyalty. They show it in their deeds. We hold that it should be above suspicion. Every Indian who asks for, agitates for reforms is loyal to the British connection because he seeks not to destroy it, but to alter its nature. He wishes to rise from the status of a serf to that of an equal partner in the Empire—by no means a mean or an unworthy ambition. We believe that the King's representatives will be better advised if they will not foster the spirit of protesting loyalty. This constant protestation debases both parties—those who desire protestation and those who indulge in it. Action is the only true test. And we submit to all concerned that our atmosphere will be all the purer for being cleared of the cant of loyalty. We remember Lord Milner having once told a Boer deputation that was effusive in its loyal declarations that it would be monstrous if they were not loyal. He asked for deeds.

We would appreciate a similar rebuke from a ruler against effusive demonstrations of loyalty which often mean nothing. We venture to suggest to the signatories that thousands of men and women throughout the length and breadth of India who stemmed the tide of violence in April were more truly loyal than they, and yet no declaration of loyalty is needed of them. They are the silent and most efficient police of the Empire of law and order. But for the Herculean efforts of hundreds of men who worked for peace in Bombay—and we would gladly add the forbearance of the authorities—the tale in Bombay would have been differently told. And yet they are not signatories to the document.

Let us examine the Manifesto. The citizens of Bombay who have signed the document "view with horror and detestation the atrocious deeds of lawlessness recently committed in certain parts of the Presidency and elsewhere in India." Every sane man must share the view. But what use can its expression be nearly two months after the outburst? It can only be justified on the assumption that the unfortunate disorder represented not a sporadic and unintentional outburst, but deliberate and continuing acts of a body of people bent on mischief directed against the Government. The fact that serious disorder was confined only to the Punjab and certain parts of Gujarat only shows that it was a sudden outburst, due to local causes. Of the causes in Gujarat, we have enough evidence to prove that the outburst was sudden and not deliberately planned. That some evil-disposed persons took advantage of the temper of the mob and organised and directed it, is patent enough. But no academic pronouncement upon it by the citizens of Bombay at the present moment can affect what has passed. Many who took part in the events are probably much more sorry than the signatories for the disorders to which they were unwittingly drawn. Of the Punjab, the true causes have yet to be known. Evidence is daily coming in to show that probably the provocation given at the time to the mob was so great that it would form an extenuating circumstance of no mean importance. Any way, the unreserved condemnation of the Punjab disorders at this time of the day is as uncalled for as it is ungracious. And it is not a necessary ingredient in the support tendered to the Government of Bombay, which is what the signatories have set out to do.

We submit further that this one-sided condemnation represents but a partial truth. What was the cause of the sudden fury of people who have rarely, if ever before, been known to have taken part in such organised disorder? Have not Governmental acts and measures contributed to the resentment of the mob that found expression in deplorable lawlessness? We hold that a loyal citizen only half performs his function when he corrects the people and is silent about the mistakes of the rulers. For the more putting down of lawlessness, without removing the causes therefor, will be a remedy worse than the disease. It was the duty of the signatories to help the authorities by tracing the causes of the disorders.

The second paragraph of the Manifesto ignores the lessons of History. English history is replete with instances of criminal disobedience—for armed rebellions are no less resorted to for the purpose of bringing about reforms. Satyagraha being our creed, we would associate ourselves with condemnation of criminal disobedience in every case, for we would fain have India unlearn the lessons of English history and replace criminal by civil disobedience. But the illustrious authors of the Manifesto have condemned both civil and criminal disobedience. We wish that the doctrine of civil disobedience had been so "sedulously promulgated amongst ignorant people" as to make its promulgation successful. In that case there would have been no disorders to deplore or condemn. By "binding" themselves "to combat these doctrines as far as possible by every means in our power", the signatories have, we firmly believe, actually, though ever so unknowingly, encouraged criminal disobedience. Disobedience of some sort is implanted in the human breast. An undisciplined man, impatient of what he believes to be wrong, resists it by force of arms, i.e., by criminal disobedience. A disciplined man, knowing himself to be an imperfect being and likely to err, resists wrong by suffering in his own person, i.e., by civil disobedience. A reformer, whether political or social, does some time or other resist authority, which he ever obeys for the common well-being, never for its own sake.

A part of the last paragraph of the Manifesto is a repetition of the first, and the remainder gives the reason for issuing it which, to say the least, puts his Excellency Sir George Lloyd in a bad light before the public. For they say, "we make this declaration in response to the address made to us by his Excellency Sir George Lloyd in his speech of April 16th last, wherein he appealed to all leading citizens to make clear their determination to uphold the cause of law and order and to trample underfoot the twin Demons of Lawlessness and Disorder." We should be sorry to think that his Excellency could ever have approved of the wording of the Manifesto, as the quotation would lead one to suppose. His Excellency appealed for help whilst the fire had hardly died out. He would be a bad helper who, when hailed to bring a bucketful of water to quench a fire, brought it after even the ashes had been removed. *Then* they could have responded by prompt action in the shape of condemnation and going amongst the people to appease them and to understand their grievances. The response *now* can best be made by suggesting preventive methods such as the removal of known causes of discontent, e.g., the Rowlatt legislation and the Moslem grievance. An additional method would be to suggest the appointment of a committee of enquiry for investigating the other causes of discontent referred to by Mr. Montagu, as also the immediate cause of mob-violence. We regret to say that the authors of the Manifesto have failed either to act promptly, as they might have, on the outbreak of violence, or now to suggest, as they ought to have, preventive methods.

## England! The Time Is Come.

England! the time is come when thou shouldst wean
Thy heart from its emasculating food;
The truth should now be better understood;
Old things have been unsettled; we have seen
Fair seed-time, better harvest might have been
But for thy trespasses; and, at this day,
If for Greece, Egypt, India, Africa,
Aught good were destined, Thou wouldst step between.
England! all nations in this charge agree:
But worse, more ignorant in love and hate,
Far, far more abject is thine Enemy:
Therefore the wise pray for thee, though the freight
Of thy offences be a heavy weight;
Oh grief, that Earth's best hopes rest all with Thee!

William Wordsworth.

## The Currency Problem.

Prof. V. G. Kale writes to the "Servant of India":—

The subject of the present position and the development of Indian currency and exchange has not attracted that public attention in this country which the subject deserves. The scarcity of metallic currency, the discount at which currency notes were exchanged by a certain class of people and the enhancement of the rate of sterling exchange, have indeed been topics of comment in the press and outside for some time past, and loud complaints have been heard from all sides in that connection. But no systematic and fruitful discussion of the subject has taken place, and people have apparently left Government to make the best of a bad bargain. The reason for this is not far to seek. There are very few men competent enough to handle the currency problem which even experts find it extremely difficult to tackle. Ordinary people know and care little about the question. All that they want is to get a [illegible] their [illegible] sterling exchange [illegible] character of the currency system of a country has very important and far-reaching effects upon the nation's trade, industry and economic development. That is why for generations prolonged discussions have taken place in all parts of the world over the subject, and it is doubtful whether controversy has raged more furiously round any other topic.

The war threw the currencies and exchanges of the whole world into confusion and the task of restoring them to normal conditions has been taken up in the leading countries. The Indian system and practice in this respect could not escape the effects of the war. The unexpected rise which took place in the price of silver upset the Indian system, and it was propped up by temporary measures designed to adjust the gold exchange standard to the changed currency conditions. The makeshift could not be regarded as a satisfactory substitute for the permanent system, and it became necessary for Government to reconsider the whole position. The discussion should have taken place long ago and Government should have prepared itself for readjustment even before the conclusion of the armistice. The India Office perhaps thought that things would adjust themselves in course of time, and that there was no hurry about the matter. This attitude of 'wait and see' was probably changed into a decision to appoint a committee to go into the whole question of the Indian currency system and practice and to make recommendations with regard to any modifications that might be deemed necessary, on account of the persistence of abnormal conditions and the consequent desirability of early readjustment. The terms of reference to the Indian Currency and Exchange Committee which has been recently appointed, make it abundantly clear that the Secretary of State for India wants that the question of establishing a gold standard in this country should not be reopened and that the proposed inquiry should be conducted with a view to recommending measures designed to rehabilitate and strengthen the existing gold exchange standard. The committee thus has its hands tied with respect to the basis of India's currency system and has complete freedom only to range over the details of cut and dried policy. We are as anxious as the Secretary of State and the Government of India to see a speedy end put to the present uncertainties of the exchange situation and the enormous difficulties of the currency position. Our system and practice must be examined in the light of the experience of war times, and suitable modifications must be introduced therein to adjust them to the changed conditions. The report of the Chamberlain Commission has become practically obsolete, and questions concerning the size and location of the gold standard reserve, the fiduciary issue of notes and the note reserve, and the circulation and minting of gold coins must all be reconsidered. The rise in the price of silver and in the intrinsic value of the rupee above the pre-war rate is an altogether new problem which the Currency Committee will have to tackle. But we see no reason whatsoever why the Committee should have been instructed not to go beyond the limits of a gold exchange standard. Nine to ten, the Committee would have repeated the verdict of the Chamberlain Commission in this respect. It should, however, have been given the freedom to recommend measures calculated to develop the gold standard in India, if it chose to do so on the strength of evidence recorded by it. Conditions have changed since the time of the Chamberlain Commission's inquiry, and they are perhaps more favourable than ever before to the gradual introduction of an effective gold standard. We fail to understand, therefore, why the Committee is precluded from considering the probability of a change in the standard proving desirable and successful in the near future.

Opinion is no doubt divided on this question in India itself, and there are some people who would be content with a perfected gold exchange standard such as is contemplated in the proposed inquiry. It was equally divided when the mints were closed in 1893, and when the Fowler Committee recommended the adoption of the gold standard. Nor was it unanimous at the time of the inquiry of the Chamberlain Commission. Division of opinion is, therefore, no reason why there should be no thorough discussion as to the evolution of a sound currency system for India. People apparently feel that the gold exchange standard has come to stay and that discussion and agitation in the matter is bound to prove futile. Others perhaps think that India has got on well on the whole with the existing system and practice and that what is required is the mere adjustment of details which the Committee is going to consider. We deplore this apathy and self-satisfaction, holding as we strongly do that the economic develop-

(Continued on page 8.

# "DISMEMBERSHIP OF AUSTRIA."

## AUSTRIAN PROTEST AGAINST PEACE TERMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. June 15.

PARIS.—Renner sent his first note to M. Clemenceau last night [illegible]

LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 8 p.m., June 15.

The Note declares that German-Austria will be deprived of the richest districts and four millions out of ten million German-Austrians will be subjected to hostile foreign dominion. It declares that what remains of German-Austria cannot live. It would have to import seventy-five per cent. of its food-stuffs; furthermore the necessary imports would not be covered by exports, because all export industries being taken from German-Austria, the country's transport system would be financially and technically ruined. The Note declares that the country at present is living on its very reduced capital and declares that the Treaty destroys the state and will create the breeding ground for Socialist and political disease.

## GENL. DENIKIN'S ADMINISTRATION.

### A BRITISH OFFICER'S VIEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 8 p.m., June 15.

Reuter has interviewed a British Naval Officer from the Black Sea who is in close touch with General Denikin's administration. He described the huge quantities of munitions, guns, tanks and aeroplanes, valued at seventeen millions sterling, accumulated at Ekaterinodar. Hundreds of British officers were there, mostly specialists. He stated that General Denikin's troops were showing the greatest aptitude for aviation and working tanks Several ships of munitions arrived weekly. The greatest importance was attracted locally to the efforts to effect a junction between General Denikin and Admiral Kolchak which it was generally believed would be accomplished.

## FINANCIAL FUTURE OF NEW ZEALAND.

### FINANCE MINISTER OPTIMISTIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 8 p.m., June 15.

WELLINGTON.—The war has added eighty-one million sterling to the national debt of New Zealand, which is roughly 170 sterling per head of the population. The national wealth is equal to fourhundred sterling per head, and the bank deposits to seventy-two sterling. The savings bank deposits increased from nineteen millions sterling in 1914 to thirty-three millions in 1918. The Acting Minister of Finance is optimistic regrading the financial future, providing the people realise their responsibility towards the solving of industrial problems. He regards the industrial unrest as merely an outward sign of the great worldwide struggle for improvement.

## UKRAINIAN MISSION IN LONDON.

### DESIRES RECOGNITION OF UKRAINIAN REPUBLIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 8 p.m., June 15.

The Ukrainian diplomatic mission has arrived in London. Another is going to Washington. The Mission has submitted its case to Government, and is satisfied with the sympathetic reception accorded by the Foreign Office. The Mission has informed Reuter that its great aim is to co-ordinate the military action of the Allies and the Ukraine against the Bolsheviks, for which they want a formal recognition of the Ukrainian republic. It declares that Admiral Koltchak recently asked General Pemlura to co-operate against Bolsheviks.

## Official and Personal..

There was a small Dinner Party at Government House, Ganeshkind, on Saturday.

# GERMAN FLEET AND ARMY.

## THEIR "COMPLETE SURRENDER."

### MARSHAL HAIG ON GERMAN DEFEAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 8 p.m., June 15.

Speaking at the Mercers' Hall where the freedom of Mercers' Company was conferred on him and Admiral Beatty, Field-Marshal Haig emphasised the completeness of Germany's military surrender. He said that to have pressed forward after the great culminating defeat of the Germans on Sambre on the 4th November 1918 would have meant a further loss of life,, destruction of property, and expenditure of money, while it could not have rendered Germany more helpless, militarily, than she was to-day, with her army dissolved, her guns, transport and aeroplanes surrendered, and the crossings of the Rhine held by the Allies. The surrender of the German fleet was not more abject, complete or irrovocable than the surrender of German army.

## WENDEN EVACUATED.

### TREACHEROUS GERMAN ATTACK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11
Recd. 8 p.m., June 15.

COPENHAGEN.—Esthonians after a sanguinary fighting have evacuated Wenden which the Germans occupied. There is the greatest indignation throughout Esthonia at the Germans' treacherous attack.

## SENATOR KNOX'S RESOLUTION

### DIVERGENT VIEWS OF AMERICAN PAPERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 8 p.m., June 15.

NEW YORK.—Newspapers comment at length on Senator Knox's resolution to separate the League of Nations covenant and the Peace Treaty. The "World" and the "New York Times" condemn the resolution. They point out that the Peace Conference will be far more impressed by the action of the American Federation of Labour in endorsing the treaty and covenant as a triumph of freedom. The difference between Senator Knox's and the Labour resolution is the difference between the political sabotage and patriotic Americanism.

The "Sun" and the "Herald" which are opponents of the League support the resolution.

## SERBO-CROAT-SLOVENE KINGDOM.

### RECOGNISED BY FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 8 p.m., June 15.

BELGRADE.—France has recognised the Serbo-Croat-Slovene kingdom. A communique states that after the Serbs occupied Klagenfurt, the Austrians signed an armistice establishing the Serbian zone, comprising Klagenfurt, and the neutral zone northward thereof.

## WORKERS OF METAL INDUSTRY RESUME WORK.

### IMPENDING STRIKE OF COALMINERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 8 p.m., June 15.

PARIS.—A considerable number of the workers in the metal industry and the tubes have resumed. All the measures necessary to cope with the railway strike have been taken. A general strike of coal-miners is threatened.

## GERMANY AND THE LEAGUE.

### QUESTION OF ADMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. June 15.

With regard to the question of admission of Germany to the League of Nations, the French point of view is that the admission of Germany at present would be most inopportune and that Germany should be admitted only after a period in which the sincerity of the pacific dispositions of the German people can be ascertained.

It can now be taken for granted that the Allied reply to the Germans will be final and no further discussions will be allowed. A maximum period of a week will be granted to the German delegates to go to Berlin, consult their Government and inform the Peace Conference of their reply.

## EMPIRE'S EDUCATIONAL UNITY.

### CONFERENCE OPENED IN LONDON.

### WANTED EDUCATIONAL EQUALITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 8 p.m., June 15.

The Conference of military, naval, and educational experts, to devise a scheme give soldiers and sailors who are serving education to fit them for civilian life, opened in London, to-day General Sir Henry Wilson presiding. Dr. Fisher, Minister of Education, in a speech hoped the scheme for education in war time, which was a great piece of organisation and a movement of incredible promise and fertility would not be allowed to die. He trusted that men of the Empire would make it one of their objects to maintain the interest in the educational unity of the Empire. (Cheers).

He was anxious to see the system of equality of education established throughout the Empire, so that an Englishman emigrating to the Dominions or a resident of the Dominions settling in another part of the Empire could feel that wherever he settled, his children would have the best educational opportunities which the Empire could afford. They had in this movement the germ of an All-Empire educational system and they should see that the movement did not waste itself in sands. (Cheers).

## SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONALISTS.

### MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S REPLY TO DEPUTATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.
Recd.1-30 p.m., June 15.

Replying to the South African Nationalist deputation headed by Herzog, which visited him in Paris, on June, 5th in order to advocate the grant of independence to the two former Dutch Republics, Mr. Lloyd George declared that the South African Union rested on a fundamental agreement between the British and Dutch elements and could not be dissolved by one nation without the consent of the other. Britain could not agree to any action which meant disruption of the Union.

Mr. Lloyd George emphasised that, besides enjoying complete domestic independence the Union of South Africa occupied a very prominent place in the world of politics. It was futile to believe that South Africa could ever return to the isolation which was possible a century ago and in the future League of Nations South Africa would have the same membership and status and far more influence than any other State outside the ranks of the Great Powers

## ANTI-BOLSHEVIK FORCES.

### MAKING GOOD PROGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.
Recd.1-30 p.m., June 15.

The War Office announces that General Denikin's troops are making encouraging progress. The cavalry on the Manitch front has been placed under the command of General Wrangel who has crossed the Manitch river on a wide front and is pressing forward. The Volunteer army up to May, 29th, captured 15,000 prisoners and sixty guns and reduced two Bolshevist cavalry and three infantry divisions to skeletons. Consequently, it is estimated that the Bolshevist Tenth Army has been reduced to 10,000. Later news shows that the Volunteer army and the Don Cossacks have advanced considerably along the whole front.

## FRENCH MINISTER OF RE CONSTRUCTION'S REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 9.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., June 13.

PARIS.—The report of the Minister of Reconstruction on the German counter proposals with regard to reparations, whilst fixing the total payable in regard to certain damage, states that in cases where it is impossible at present to determine the exact amount, specified time limits will be fixed in which the necessary estimates must be lodged.

## STRIKE OF TELEGRAPHISTS IN U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.
Recd.1-30 p.m., June 15.

NEW YORK.—Officials of the Telegraphists' Union have announced that a strike of telegraphists including cable operators all over the country has been called for to-day. The object of the strike is said to be forcibly to attract President Wilson's attention by interrupting his daily cable service.

## FORMER GERMAN COLONIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.
Recd.1-30 p.m., June 15.

PARIS.—The Allies' reply to the German counter-proposals will refuse Germany's request for a mandate for the former German colonies.

## MILITARY MEDICAL OFFICERS.

### SCARCITY IN INDIA!

### I. M. S. MEN WANTED FROM CEYLON!

MADRAS, 12th June.

The "Ceylon Observer" writes:—Owing to a great scarcity of military medical officers in India the Government of India sought to obtain from Ceylon medical men for temporary service in India. The matter being one of great urgency, the Hon. the P. C. M. O. called for offers and twenty medical men from the different grades of the Civil Medical Department, as well as private practitioners, have applied to enlist. Temporary commissions will be granted.

The Hon. the P. C. M. O. has drawn up a scheme as regards the rates of pay, etc., and this is receiving consideration. According to the terms contained in it, Ceylon medical men joining the I. M. S., will draw a salary of Rs. 550 per month and an outfit allowance of Rs 600, while they will get a gratuity of Rs. 75 per month payable at the conclusion of 12 months' service or the period of engagement, whichever is earlier. They will also be given a travelling allowance and wound and family pensions, etc., on the same conditions as the regulars obtain.—The "Pioneer."

## SERIOUS DISTURBANCES IN SHANGHAI.

### ANTI-JAPANESE BOYCOTT CONTINUES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.
Recd.1-30 p.m., June 15.

Anti-Japanese feeling in China owing to the decision of the Peace Conference with regard to Shantung has led to serious disturbances in Shanghai, where foreign police were assaulted with bricks. The police charged with batons and cleared the street. There were several casualties. Volunteers have been called out to maintain order.

Twenty-thousand students are also endeavouring to maintain peace. The anti-Japanese boycott continues and several Japs have been badly assaulted.

## BRITISH SUBMARINE LOST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.
Recd.1-30 p.m., June 15.

The Admirality announces that a British submarine operating in the Baltic has been overdue since June 4th, and must be presumed lost with all hands.

## THE MENACE OF THE PRESS ACT.

"Young India" writes:—

Not a week passes that does not bring the report of some Indian newspaper being muzzled or in other ways heavily penalised under the Press Act or the Defence of India Act. Almost all the prominent newspapers of India have by this time been enchained. To mention only the leading newspapers, the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" and the "Basumati" in Calcutta; the "Independent" at Allahabad; the "Tribune," the "Punjabee" and the "Pratap" at Lahore; the "Bombay Chronicle," the "Sandesh" and the "Anavil Sevak" in Bombay; the "Kesari" and the "Maharatta" at Poona; the "Hindu" and "New India" in Madras, have all had to suffer. The case of the "Hindu" has brought the matter to utmost prominence. As its Editor, Mr. Kasturiaranga Iyengar, stated the other day at the protest meeting held in Madras, ever since he took charge as editor and proprietor of the paper 14 years ago, whatever might have been the differences of opinion on public questions between the "Hindu" and the respective Governments of Lord Ampthill, Sir Arthur Lawley, Lord Carmichael and Lord Pentland, the paper had been the recipient of a marked degree of consideration and regard, as the leading exponent of popular Indian opinion in the Madras Presidency. Only at the beginning of this year, at the invitation of His Majesty's Government, Mr. Kasturiranga became a member of the Indian Press Deputation which visited England. While in England he was honoured by being made a Fellow of the Institute of Journalists in Great Britain and was also elected as a member of the council of the Empire Press Union. But it was reserved for Lord Willingdon's administration to put the "Hindu" also under the ban. What has brought about this sudden change? Has the "Hindu" offended? We have noticed no alteration in its tradtional style. It surprises us to note that Lord Willingdon's Government should have committed the blunder of singling out the most prominent newspaper of the Madras Presidency for punishment. We are tempted to recall his Excellency's speeches in London which breathed a tone of bitterness against the Nationalist party. And it may be that he has disliked the outspoken though restrained style of the "Hindu."

The mischief of this and similar blunders in India can only be prevented if the Executive in India is deprived of the arbitrary powers of punishment vested in it by the Press Act. Even the highest courts of justice in the land have been rendered powerless to interfere between the Executive and its victims in the Press. Mr. Montagu has told us that a commission will be apointed shortly to investigate the causes of unrest in India. We make a present of one of them. The indignity that is being daily heaped upon the Indian Nationalist Press by the very persons whose actions come under its criticism is deeply resented by the people as an encroachment upon the rights of public expression and intensifies the already existing unrest.

# GUJRANWALLA.

## JUDGMENT RESERVED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 15.

The hearing of the Gujranwala Conspiracy Case in which there are eight pleaders and barristers, concluded before the Martial Law Commission presided over by Mr. Justice Broadway on Thursday last. The evidence of approver Brij Bhushan Bhagat, Bar-at-Law, was recorded on the 29th and 30th May. About 60 more witnesses were examined for the prosecution and examination of witnesses for the defence continued up to Saturday, the 7th June.

The Court did not call upon the defence of the following accused:—Din Mahomed, pleader; Abdul Rahman, pleader; and Lal Khan, Manager, Islamia School.

Arguments were heard on Tuesday and Wednesday. Messrs. Govind Ram Sanatan, Beni Pershad, Khosla Charan Das, Jagannath and Diranjan Pershad, counsel for the defence addressed arguments on behalf of the accused and Mr. Herbert replied on behalf of the Crown. Judgment has been reserved.

## AMRITSAR CONSPIRACY CASE.

### APPROVER'S EVIDENCE RECORDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 15

The Amritsar Conspiracy Case in which Badr Islam Khan, Kotu Mal and others stand charged with offences under Sections 121, 124A, 302, etc., I. P. C., commenced before the Martial Law Commission presided over by Mr. Justice Broadway on Monday, the 9th June. Messrs. Bhagat Ram Pui, Obadulla Syed Husain, Dinanranjan Pershad, Mukund Lal, Hasumat Rai, Pir Tajudin, and Devi Dyal, Barristers, appeared for the accused and Mr. Herbert and Pandit Jwala Pershad appeared for the Crown. The evidence of approver Hans Raj was recorded on the 9th and 10th instant. On the 13th and 14th instant the evidence of some prosecution witnesses including investigating officers, was recorded. The case is proceeding.

## HARKISHENLAL'S CASE.

### 500 WITNESSES FOR DEFENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 15.

The examination of witnesses for the defence in the case against Messrs. Harkishenlal and others took place on Friday. Monday 16th June has been fixed for arguments. About five hundred witnesses were examined for the defence in this case.

## AHMEDABAD RIOTS.

### CHARGES FRAMED AGAINST ACCUSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, June 14.

The special tribunal reassembling this morning framed charges against all the accused persons of being members of a ritous and unlawful assembly on the 10th April with the common object of overawing the Government in consequence of the supposed arrest of Mr. Gandhi and of murdering police constable Imamkhan by throwing him from the gallery of a chawl and by stoning and beating him with sticks and of causing hurt to Messrs. Steeple and W. Sagar, weaving master of a cotton mill and other police officers and men and of committing mischief by setting fire to Atta mill and by all these acts waging war against the King and other offences punishable under 121a, 147, 323 332, 302, 427, 436, 115 and 148 I.P.C.

All the accused pleaded not guilty.

Manishanker Kripashanker Railway Police Head Constable, deposed that he was at the scene of the occurrence in plain clothes and that the accused was exciting the mob by repeating over and over "India will not come into our hands until blood is shed" and that accused three shouted "Let it go on. Don't be afraid. How many will they kill?"

Rasumyan Rustomyan, a millhand, said that two Europeans took shelter at Bawa's chawl near Atta mill. After leaving the mill he saw that stones and other missiles were thrown by the crowd at the gallery of the chawl from which some shots were fired, and that while the Europeans and other sepoys made escape by another doorway, the deceased Imamkhan was left behind when four or five men from the mob rushed upstairs including the fifth and sixth accused and that the two accused with the help of companions lifted Imamkhan by his legs and threw him headlong on the road and the mob beat Imamkhan with sticks.

Witness Dostmahomed Azizuddin also deposed to seeing the fifth and sixth accused throwing Imamkhan from the gulley of the chawl into the road.

Sub-Inspector Pathan deposed that the accused three and four were originally detained by him as they were seen in the crowd throwing stones and then released under orders of the District Superintendent of Police.

A Calcutta Massage says:—

Arrangements have been made by the Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta with the help and cooperation of some big wholesale rice merchants to open cheap rice shops for the poorer classes. These arrangements are expected to be completed by Monday next, and it is hoped that the sale will commence from Tuesday the 17th instant. At present it is in contemplation to open shops at three municipal markets.

# PROVINCIAL GOVTS AND REFORMS.

## INDIAN ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 14.

The Indian Association has sent the following cablegram to Mr. Montagu, Lord Sinha, and Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu:—"Indian Association reiterates its protest against the scheme of five provincial Governments and deprecates any attempt at substituting it for scheme of Joint Report. Speech introducing bill was reassuring."

## MR. MONTAGU ABUSED.

### ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS OUTBURST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 14.

Commenting on Mr. Montagu's speech on the second reading of the Reforms Bill, the "Statesman" says. "It cannot be too clearly and definitely reiterated that whatever views held in India regarding the various alternative schemes examined by Mr. Montagu, his arguments regarding his own proposals will satisfy nobody in this country."

The "Englishman" characterises the speech as rambling, full of special pleading, blind sentimentalism, insulting to the intelligence of the House of Commons, stamping the speaker a political charlatan who ought never have been entrusted with the most serious and intricate problem ever placed before British statesmanship.

The "Daily News" ridicules the speech and says Mr. Montagu fumbled for arguments where arguments failed. Mr. Montagu's attitude evidences lack of knowledge of men and things in the East and lessons of history.

The "Bengalee" pays a warm tribute to Mr. Montagu's noble devotion to the cause of political advancement of India and asks whether the Press Act cannot be applied to check the flow of vituperation and wealth of abuse showered upon Mr. Montagu by the Anglo-Indian press.

## CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

### EXAMINATION FEES RAISED ALL ROUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 14.

At a meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University held this afternoon, Sir Asutosh Mukerjee moved a resolution raising the examination fees all round, the Matriculation fees from fifteen to twenty rupees, Intermediate from thirty to thirty-five, B.A. from forty to forty-five, B.A. Honours from forty to fifty, M.A. from fifty to eighty and Law from fifteen to thirty.

Sir P. C. Roy opposed the motion on the ground that poor students would be put to considerable hardship by the raising of fees. The way to improve the financial condition of the University was not by taxing poor students, but by finding some munificent benefactors who would liberally contribute to the funds of the University.

It is estimated that as the result of this raising of fees, the University would get an income of two and a half lakhs of rupees.

## CONTINUOUS PREPARATION AND TRAINING.

### SECRET OF ADMINISTRATIVE SUCCESS.

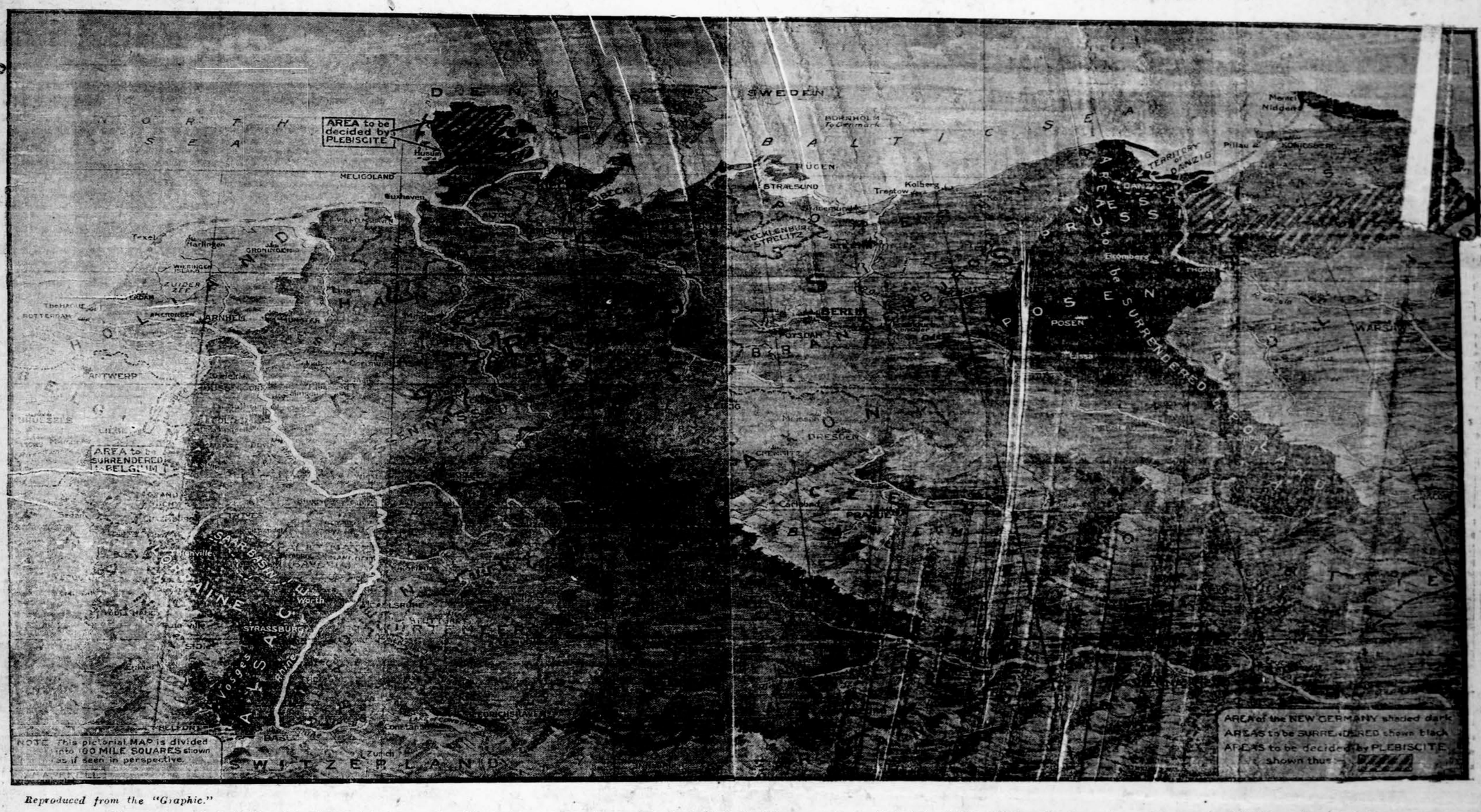
(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, June 14.

Mr. K. S. Chandrasekarier, First Councillor to his Highness' Government, in the course of his address before the Mysore Civil Service Association laid some stress on the point that those who enter the higher ranks of the public service have a duty to keep constantly in mind the need for continuous preparation and training if they were to keep up the standard that was expected of them. It was no more than bare truth that the whole course of a man's official career was at every stage of it a school of preparation for better achievement. It was a training ground where new circumstances and contingencies constantly arise giving birth to ever fresh problems to be solved and difficulties to be attacked, demanding more and more effective methods of execution and drawing out latent powers as opportunities for their exercise were properly utilised. In this connection, he alluded to the conclusions of the Haldane Committee on the machinery of government, which, he said, might serve as a reminder to aspiring young members of the Association to be up-to-date in their knowledge of their principles and facts bearing on their ordinary work and if possible also to specialise in some line of activity for which they had aptitude.

Mr. Iyer continued that if he were asked to name one quality which above all should distinguish a real administrator from the mere bureaucrat he would say it was "sympathy." In conclusion, Mr. Iyer said an old member of the Indian Civil Service long since retired had said with acuteness as well as truth that the word 'samjao' (meaning to cause to understand) summed up the whole art of eastern administration. If it were not always possible to give the people what they wanted, it was at least possible to make them see that their representations had been understood and considered and to explain to them, if it could be, why they could not be complied with. This might not always satisfy, but it would nearly always remove the cause for discontent.

# MAP OF PEACE TERMS PRESENTED TO GERMANY.


NORTH SEA
DENMARK
AREA to be decided by PLEBISCITE
HELIGOLAND
Husum
Tønder
Esbjerg
Varde
Ribe
Skjern
Holstebro
Viborg
Aalborg
Thisted
Hjørring
Skagen
Frederikshavn
Aarhus
Randers
Grenaa
Horsens
Vejle
Kolding
Fredericia
Odense
Svendborg
Nyborg
Slagelse
Korsør
Kalundborg
Holbæk
Roskilde
Frederikssund
Hillerød
Helsingør
Copenhagen
Køge
Ringsted
Sorø
Næstved
Vordingborg
Stege
Faxe
Rønne
Nexø
Gudhjem
Hasle
Aakirkeby
Sandvig
Allinge
Gudhjem
SWEDEN
BORNHOLM
To Denmark
BALTIC SEA
RÜGEN
STRALSUND
Kolberg
Treptow
MECKLENBURG STRELITZ
Pillau
Memel
Nidden
TERRITORY OF DANZIG
DANZIG
PRUSSIA
Bromberg
POSEN
POSEN SURRENDERED
BERLIN
Potsdam
Cottbus
Dresden
Chemnitz
Carlsbad
Marienbad
Pilsen
Prague
Budweis
Linz
Passau
Munich
Augsburg
Ulm
Stuttgart
Karlsruhe
Baden
Strassburg
Worth
Colmar
Mulhouse
Belfort
Basle
Zurich
Constance
SWITZERLAND
Vosges
Rhine
ALSACE
LORRAINE
SAAR BASIN
Sarrelouis
Metz
Thionville
Longwy
Verdun
Rethel
Laon
Soissons
Compiègne
Amiens
Abbeville
Boulogne
Calais
Dunkirk
Ostend
Zeebrugge
Bruges
Ghent
Antwerp
Brussels
Louvain
Liège
Namur
Charleroi
Mons
Tournai
Lille
Arras
Cambrai
St. Quentin
Valenciennes
Maubeuge
Hirson
Sedan
Mézières
Rethel
Reims
Châlons
Vitry
Bar-le-Duc
Commercy
St. Mihiel
Toul
Nancy
Luneville
Sarrebourg
Saarbrücken
Saarlouis
Trier
Coblenz
Bingen
Mainz
Worms
Mannheim
Heidelberg
Karlsruhe
Rastatt
Offenburg
Freiburg
Donaueschingen
Schaffhausen
Zurich
Constance
Lindau
Bregenz
Innsbruck
Salzburg
Linz
Vienna
Prague
Pilsen
Carlsbad
Marienbad
Budweis
Passau
Munich
Augsburg
Ulm
Stuttgart
Karlsruhe
Baden
Strassburg
Worth
Colmar
Mulhouse
Belfort
Basle

THE

# GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

ANNOUNCE THE ISSUE OF A

## FIVE PER CENT.

## INCOME-TAX-FREE.

# LOAN

## ISSUED AT Rs. 95

## REPAYABLE AT Rs. 100

## IN 1945-1955.

**WAR BONDS** of any description will be accepted at par as the equivalent of cash in subscription to the Loan.

## OPEN FROM 2nd JULY TO 30th AUGUST.

Government will set aside annually 1½ per cent. of the amount of the Loan to form a DEPRECIATION FUND in order to buy in the Loan when it falls below the issue price.

The Loan may be purchased on application at the Head Office or any Branch of the Presidency Bank or at the Office of the Controller of Currency or of any Accountant General or Comptroller, or at any Government Treasury or Sub-Treasury or at any Post Office conducting Savings Bank Business, full details of the terms are given in the Government of India Finance Department Notification No. 14577, dated 16th June 1919, copies of which are obtainable at any of the abovementioned places.

# NEW 5% GOVT. OF INDIA LOAN.

## ISSUED AT DISCOUNT OF 5 P.C.

## FREE OF INCOME TAX.

The following Notification of the Finance Department, Government of India, dated 16th June, 1919, gives the terms of the new Government of India 5 per cent. Loan:—

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
PUBLIC DEPT.

*Simla, the 16th June,* 1919.

5 PER CENT. INCOME-TAX FREE LOAN.

Issued at a discount of 5 per cent.
and
Repayable at par not earlier than 1945 and not later than 1955.

*Summary of terms.*

The loan will be without limit of amount; and will be open for subscription from 2nd July to 30th August 1919 inclusive.

*Issue Price.*—The price of this year's issue will be Rs. 95 for every Rs. 100 of the loan applied for.

*Interest.*—Payable half-yearly at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the 15th April and the 15th October.

Advance interest from date of purchase to 14th October will be paid at the time of issue of scrip.

Interest on the loan will be income-tax free throughout its currency, but will be taken into account in determining the rate at which the tax will be levied on other income, and will be liable to super-tax.

*Issue of Loan in Exchange for War Bonds.*—War Bonds 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1925 and 1928 will be accepted at par as the equivalent of cash in subscription to the loan.

*Depreciation Fund.*—For the purpose of providing against depreciation in the market value of the loan, the Government of India undertake to set aside annually a sum equal to 1½ per cent. of the amount of the loan to form a fund to be used for its purchase and cancellation when the market value falls below the issue price.

The sum to be set aside will be calculated on the aggregate amount of all the issues of the loan. No future issues will be made at a price below 95 per cent. and should the issue price be higher the fund will be employed for the purchase and cancellation of the loan when the market price falls below such higher issue price.

DETAILS OF TERMS AND METHODS OF ISSUE.

1. If not previously repaid, the loan will be repaid at par on the 15th October 1955: but the Government of India reserve to themselves the right to repay the loan or any part of it at par on or after the 15th October 1945 on giving three calendar months' notice in the "Gazette of India."

2. The loan will be issued in the form of—
(a) Stock, the purchasers of which will be given Stock Certificates, or
(b) Promissory Notes.

These will subsequently, if desired, be exchanged, free of cost, for bearer bonds when the latter are available.

If no preference is stated by the purchaser, the securities will be issued in the form of Stock. A single Stock Certificate will be issued for the amount required.

3. The loan in the form of Promissory Notes in denominations of Rs. 100 or multiples thereof can be purchased from the 2nd July 1919 to the 30th August 1919, on payment of the amount due—
(a) Without formal application, at the head offices or any Indian branch of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras, and
(b) On application at the office of the Controller of Currency, Calcutta, or of any Accountant General or Comptroller, or at any Government treasury or subtreasury.

Applications may be in the form attached herto (Form A), or in any other form which states clearly the amount and description of the securities required, the full name and address of the purchaser, and the treasury at which he desires that interest shall be paid.

4. Stock can be purchased in denominations of Rs. 100 or multiples thereof from the 2nd July 1919 to the 30th August 1919 on payment of the amount due, from the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, direct or through any of the following offices:—
(a) Office of the Controller of Currency, Calcutta, or of any Accountant General or Comptroller;
(b) The head offices or any Indian branch of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras;
(c) Any Government treasury or subtreasury.

Applications may be in the form attached hereto (Form A), or in any other form which states clearly the amount and description of securities required, the full name and address of the purchaser, and the treasury at which he desires that interest shall be paid.

5. The loan in the form of Stock or Promissory Notes can be purchased in denominations of Rs. 100 or multiples thereof, subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000, from the 2nd July 1919 to the 30th August 1919, on payment of the amount due and on application at any post office conducting savings bank business. Applications may be in the form attached hereto (Form B) or in any other form which states clearly the amount and description of securities required, the full name and address of the applicant, and the treasury at which he desires that interest shall be paid.

Securities purchased through the Post Office may, if so desired, be left in the custody of the Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs.

Safe custody receipts for War Bonds deposited with the Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, will be received as the equivalent of cash in subscription to the loan at any post office conducting savings bank business.

METHOD OF PAYMENT.

6. Payment may be made either in cash or by cheque. In the case of purchases of securities through Banks the cheque should be drawn in favour of the Secretary and Treasurer or Agent of the Presidency Bank according as the purchase is made at the head office or at a branch of the Presidency Bank. In the case of purchasers made at a Government office or a Post Office, the cheque should be drawn in favour of the officer to whom the application is presented.

Payment may also be made by tender of War Bonds 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1925 or 1928 which will be accepted at par as the equivalent of cash. If the face value of the War Bonds tendered does not correspond exactly to the price payable for the amount of loan applied for, it will be at the option of the tenderer either to pay in cash the further amount required to make up an exact multiple of Rs. 100 in the loan or to have the broken amount refunded to him in cash.

*Example.*—An applicant tenders Rs. 500 of War Bonds in subscription to the loan. The issue price of Rs. 500 face value of the loan will be Rs. 475, and of Rs. 600 of the loan will be Rs. 570. The applicant can either obtain Rs. 600 face value of the loan on payment of Rs. 70 in cash in addition to the War Bonds tendered or may at his option obtain Rs. 500 face value of the loan and receive a refund of Rs. 25 in cash.

Applicants for the loan who tender War Bonds in payment therefor must transfer such Bonds to Government, (a) in the case of Promissory Notes by endorsing these with the words "Pay to the Governor General in Council" over their signature, and (b) in the case of stock, by signing the form of transfer deed on the back of the Stock Certificate before a witness. In the case of Bearer Bonds no writing is necessary.

Payment at head offices of the Presidency Banks may also be made in Indian Treasury Bills which will be accepted as cash at their face value *less* a discount calculated at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the unexpired portion of the currency of the Bill.

Payment at post offices may also be made by the withdrawal of sums at the credit of the applicant in the Post Office savings banks.

7. Where War Bonds are tendered as above, interest will be paid thereon at the rate of 5½ per cent. (a) in the case of War Bonds 1920 and 1922 up to and including the 14th August 1919 and (b) in the case of War Bonds 1921, 1923, 1925, and 1928 up to and including the 14th September 1919. In such cases advance interest in respect of the new loan will run from the 15th of August or the 15th of September to the 14th October, i.e., for a period of exactly two months or one month as the case may be irrespective of the date of application.

BROKERAGE.

8. Brokerage will be paid to recognized bankers and brokers by the Presidency Banks on any payment in cash or by cheque or on any tender of War Bonds or Indian Treasury Bills made through them for purchase of the loan. The rate will be 1/16th per cent. when payment is made in the form of Treasury Bills and 1/8th per cent. in other cases.

Brokerage of 1/8th per cent. will be allowed to recognized bankers and brokers on applications for the loan bearing their stamp presented to the Controller of Currency or any Accountant General or Comptroller or at any Government treasury or subtreasury.

By order of the Governor General in Council,

E. M. COOK,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FORM A.

Form for use when purchases are made at a Government office.

I
We
herewith tender* Rs.——
——in payment of 5 per cent. loan, 1945-55 of the value of Rs.——
to be issued to me/us in the form of Promissory Notes/Stock Certificate, interest to be payable at——

*Signature*——
*Name*——
*Address*——

*Date*——

*Where payment, either in whole or in part, is made by tender of War Bonds, the entry should be "Cash Rs. . War Bonds Rs. ."

*Note.*—If War Bonds are tendered, they should be endorsed with the words "Pay to the Governor General in Council" over the signature of the applicant if they are in the form of Promissory Note; and the transfer deed on the back should be signed by him before a witness if they are in the form of Stock Certificates. In the case of Bearer Bonds no writing is necessary.

FORM B.

Form to be used when purchases are to be made at a post office.

Rupees.....

I We tender—Safe custody receipt for War Bonds deposited with the Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs.
my/our savings bank pass book (s) for withdrawal of Rs.——
of the value of Rs.
(together with Rs. in cash.)
from my/our account (s) at ..... post office.
in payment of 5 per cent. loan, 1945-55 of the value of Rs. —— to be issu ed in the form of Promissory Notes/Stock Certificate and to be—
delivered to me/us
retained in the custody of the Accountant General Posts and Telegraphs.
2. Interest to be payable
(1) at the ——Treasury.
(2) into my S. B. Account No. ——opened at the——post office.
(3) into a S. B. account to be opened in my name at the ——post office.

*Signature*——
*Name in full*——
*Address*——

*Date*——

(To be filled in by Post Office.)
Date of presentation at the Post Office.
——H. O. Stamp.
Register No.——

*(To be noted by the receiving Postmaster.)*

*(To be noted by the Head Postmaster.)*

FANS-FURNITURE
HOUSEHOLD OFFICE
HIRE BUY SELL
APOLLO FURNISHING COMPANY,
14 CUSTOM HOUSE ROAD, FORT-BOMBAY.

# INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

## CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS.

In the House of Commoss, on May 12, Sir J. D. Rees asked the Secretary of State for India, whether since the signature of the Armistice there had been any change in the policy or attitude of the Government of India or of His Majesty's Government in respect of constitutional reforms in India, or in respect of any other important matter arising out of or connected with the pronouncement he has made on behalf of His Majesty's Government on August 20, 1917.

Mr. Montagu: None whatever.

LABOUR EMIGRAT ON.

On May 14 Sir J. D. Rees asked the Secretary of State for India what was the present situation as regards the scheme of assisting emigration to Jamaica, Fiji, Trinidad, and British Guiana.

Mr. Montagu: The Government of India are taking no steps to proceed with the scheme. It involves legislation, and Indian public opinion is strongly opposed to it.

MONTAGU-CHELMSFORD REPORT.

Colonel Yate asked the Secretary of State for India if he could state when the despatch from the Government of India on the subject of the increased pay and pensions for the Indian Services recommended in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report might be expected.

Mr. Montagu: The Government of India have undertaken to expedite the despatch. I am unable to give a date.

CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT BILLS.

Mr. Lunn asked the Prime Minister whether he would provide facilities for this House to discuss the Motion on the Paper on the subject of the East India Criminal Law (Amendment) Bills, in the name of the hon. Member for Bishop Auckland and others.

Mr. Bonar Law: I hope that it will be possible for a general Debate on Indian affairs to take place on Thursday of next week.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

Mr. Manville asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies whether, following upon the introduction of preferential treatment as a definite factor in the relationship between Great Britain and the overseas Dominions, His Majesty's Government would consider the advisability of making representations to the Governments of the various Crown Colonies that some measure of preference should be extended towards British manufactured goods entering those Colonies, and more particularly in the case of manufactured goods entering India, Jamaica, British Guiana, Barbados, Windward Islands, Leeward Islands, British Borneo, and Mauritius.

Lieut.-Colonel Amery: Preference is already given by some of the Colonies named to certain goods imported from the United Kingdom, a list of which will be found on page 17 of Cd. 6092. I believe that the question is under consideration elsewhere, but the matter is one primarily for the consideration of the Colonial Governments concerned. As regards India, I must refer my hon. friend to the Secretary of State for India.—"India."

## COOPERATION IS IMPOSSIBLE.

The news cabled from South Africa that the anti-Asiatic legislation affecting the rights and interests of Transvaal Indians, has already been introduced—has passed the second reading unanimously in the Union Assembly, is most ominous. From the news summary it would seem that even the Unionist members have joined in the assault, and we are grieved to see Mr. Patrick Duncan's name among those who have give the Bill their blessing. Whilst, undoubtedly, this will make the Imperial Government's task more difficult, its duty is none the less clear, namely, to offer a timely warning, and, if necessary, to recommend the withholding of the Royal Assent to this legislation when passed. If they fail in this, there appear only two things that India can do with any show of self-respect. The first is to put in force the "reciprocity" resolution against South Africa. The second is to withdraw from the Imperial Conference, where, evidently, she is nothing better than the fifth wheel in the coach. If this be the result of last year's pretty speeches, co-operation with South Africa is clearly impossible.—"India."

## NOT A GOOD RECORD.

Speaking a few days ago, Mr. Bernard Shaw declared that "liberty without property is slavery." In the Egyptian debate last week, Captain Wedgwood Benn supplied the corollary. He remarked: "I believe that material well-being is no substitute for liberty." That, of course, is the final answer to the Sydenham school of critics, even if, for purposes of argument (but not otherwise), one admits their contention that India is prosperous under British rule. Ireland is to-day more prosperous than she has been in a generation. But nobody would suggest that the state of affairs in Ireland is a happy one. And it is no more chance that, as Mr. Ben Spoor reminded the House, the discussion on Egypt followed almost immediately upon a debate on Ireland, and that this week there has been a highly important discussion on the condition of India. In each of these countries there is lack of liberty, repression, martial law, disturbance, and mutual distrust. It is not a good record for Great Britain after four and a half years of war for the liberation of oppressed peoples and the principles of self-determination. Does anyone think that England, under the most efficient and prosperity-stimulating German or Japanese government, would remain tranquil?—"India."

A notice by the Henderson Line agents states that the S. S. Bhamo and S. S. Henzada will leave for home in July, but unless a sufficient number of passengers come forward the Bhamo may be withdrawn. This indicates that the homeward rush from Burma is declining and all likely passengers can be accommodated by July.

# FATHER OF PARSI CRICKET.

## MR. PATEL'S PORTRAIT UNVEILED.

### SIR DORAB TATA'S TRIBUTE.

At the Parsi Gymkhana, Bombay, yesterday, Sir Dorab Tata performed the ceremony of unveiling a portrait of the late Mr. J. M. Framji Patel, the "father of Parsi cricket." There was a large attendance. The oil painting was done by Mr. Pithawala, the well-known artist.

Mr. J. M. Divecha, Honorary Cricket Secretary, Parsi Gymkhana, requested Sir Dorab Tata, on behalf of the Gymkhana, to unveil the portrait. Mr. Divecha said they were all aware of the invaluable services rendered by Mr. Jamsetjee Patel to this institution. In recognition of his services the Managing Committee of the Gymkhana having collected a sum of about Rs. 5,000, with the object of perpetuating his memory, had ordered out his oil painting picture which Sir Dorab Tata would unveil presently and they all hoped that the picture would keep fresh in their hearts the memory of their late dear old friend Mr. Patel, as one of the promoters of this institution. In addition to the above, the Committee had resolved to give two silver cups worth about Rs. 1,000 one for double and one for single lawn tennis handicap tournaments to be competed for among the members of our Gymkhana and the cups would be named Mr. Patel's Parsi Gymkhana Tennis Cups. It has also been decided to invest a sum of Rs. 3,000 in Government Securities to give away annually the following prizes out of the interest accruing therefrom, both to the members of the Gymkhana and also to the Parsi Cricketers taking part in the Representative Matches: A prize worth about Rs. 50 to the batsman or bowler every alternate year who in the opinion of the Parsi Gymkhana Cricket Committee stands best in the respective denartment in the Parsi Gymkhana Local Cricket Matches; and two prizes of about Rs. 50 each to the best Parsi bowler and the best Parsi batsman taking part in the Representative Matches, the selection of the winners and the management of giving prizes being entirely left in the hands of the Managing Committee of the Parsi Gymkhana. The Committee trusted that by the aforesaid arrangements their late friend's memory would be perpetuated both in the Gymkhana and among Parsi Cricketers, as a staunch advocate of physical culture.

SIR DORAB TATA'S REMINISCENCES.

Sir Dorab Tata then unveiled the portrait, and addressing the assembly, said he was very grateful to his friend Mr. Divecha and other members of the Gymkhana for their invitation to him to come there that morning to unveil the portrait of his late friend the late Mr. J. M. Framji Patel. He performed this task with the greatest pleasure because it gave him an opportunity of paying a tribute to the memory of his dear old friend with whom he had come in contact for well-nigh half a century in connection with Parsi cricket and other public activities. The family of the late Mr. Patel had recently sustained another loss in the death of his younger son and he (the speaker) was sure the meeting would authorise him to take a message of condolence to the aged mother who had sustained this second loss within a short space of time. Continuing, Sir Dorab said they could not talk of the history of Parsi cricket during the last half a century without thinking of Mr. Patel's name in that connection. During all that long stretch of years Mr. Patel had been doing something or another to further the cause of Parsi cricket. And the history of Parsi cricket during the last 50 years was an interesting record indeed. Giving some of his reminiscences during the last fifty years of cricket in Bombay, Sir Dorab recalled the names of Sorabji Lieutenant, who was called Lieutenant because he was a left-hander, Pesu Chan, Aderji Behlai, and Boman Murghi, the stalwarts of Parsi cricket at the very beginning of its start in Bombay, and who were in their generation more popular figures than even Gagrat, Writer, and Pavri, the heroes of the succeeding generation of Parsi cricketers. He (the speaker) had been associated with all these men in the field of cricket at one time or another during the last fifty years; also with Rustom Kapadia, perhaps the most magnificent field the Parsis ever produced, and the only man who could equal him in that department of the game was Gagrat but who was certainly unsurpassed by anyone. Kapadia, who also belonged to the first generation of Parsi cricketers, had a tremendous reach and the most remarkable thing about him was that he could bring off the most difficult catches with either hand with equal facility. Dr. Pavri belonged to the second generation of Parsi cricketers and he (the speaker) well remembered the occasion when Pavri, then a very youthful cricketer, first played under his captainship. Pavri then possessed a very queer style of bowling, in that whilst bowling he would turn his head in any direction but where the batsman was and who yet subsequently became one of the best bowlers among the Parsis. Among others who contributed a great deal to the cause of Parsi cricket was the late Mr. Ardesar Patel who, though he never handled a bat in his life, as far as the speaker could remember, yet displayed the greatest enthusiasm in the cause of Parsi cricket. There was another name he should mention, and it was that of Mr. Divecha, who had also done so much for Parsi cricket.

A GREAT SPORTSMAN.

Referring to the late Mr. J. M. Framji Patel, Sir Dorab said Mr. Patel was one of the most lovable characters he had ever come across on the field of cricket. Mr. Patel had done a lot for Parsi cricket and the position which it had held for the last fifty years was in no small measure due to him. In his younger days he was a good batsman and if he had played with half the confidence whilst playing matches that he showed whilst practising at the nets he would become a still greater batsman than he actually was. He was the master of a variety of pretty strokes but the unfortunate thing about his batting was that in matches he would lapse into stone-walling and did not exercise the undoubted powers of batting which he possessed. A great sportsman, there were few men to equal him. In conclusion Sir Dorab urged cricketers to play the noble game not exclusively with the idea of winning matches. A victory in matches was only an incident in the game; the great thing was to play the game in the true sportsman-like manner—in short, to "play cricket". He deprecated the partisan spirit in which the crowds at big cricket matches behaved themselves and he hoped that in the future they would be more impartial in the distribution of cheers and that the cheering for the opposite side would be as loud as for their own teams. This was the spirit which he would like cricketers to show at matches and when that was done the great objects for which cricket was played would have been attained. In conclusion he said it had given him real pleasure to come there that morning and unveil the portrait of a dear friend of his with whom he had been associated on the field of cricket for well-nigh half a century, who had striven all his life to further the cause of Parsi cricket, who was the keenest of cricketers, and who, above all, was a great and true sportsman. (Applause.).

Dr. M. E. Pavri, proposing a hearty vote of thanks to Sir Dorab Tata, said they were all thankful to Sir Dorab for having taken the trouble to come there that morning in spite of numerous other engagements. It was in the fitness of things that a great sportsman, Sir Dorab Tata, had come to pay a tribute to the memory of another great sportsman They all keenly felt the loss they had sustained in the death of Mr. Patel, their great cricket comrade side by side with whom they had fought for so many long years on the field of cricket. Mr. Patel was one of the founders of the Parsi Gymkhana and it was due to him that that great captain of industry, the late Mr. Jamsetji Tata, gave a handsome donation to found this institution. Sir Dorab was its first secretary and also captained its teams for many years. They all held Sir Dorab Tata in high esteem, among other things, as a great sportsman, and they hoped that he would continue to evince the same great interest in the Gymkhana as before.

Replying to the vote of thanks Sir Dorab Tata said he was very much obliged to them for the vote of thanks. He would assure them that he had always taken a greater pride in being called a sportsman than in anything else. Only the other day at Mahableshwar he was talking to a friend at Government House and he told him that he would much rather be the president of the Marylebone Cricket Club than be the Viceroy of India. (Loud laughter). And that he would much prefer to be on the Managing Committee of the M. C. C. than in the Executive Council of the Viceroy or the Governor (laughter) and that he valued more highly the distinction of being an honorary member of the M. C. C. than any other honour. Sports had been a sort of a fetish with him all his life and he well remembered the occasions years ago when his dear and lamented father asked him the number of bales of cotton that they had shipped. (He the speaker) was always at a loss to give the exact number from memory and would ask to be allowed to refer to the books, but when his father would ask him how many centuries W. G. Grace had made and what was the year in which he last made a century, he (the speaker) was invariably found ready with figures and could repeat them on the spot from memory and then his father would ask him how it was that he could remember these cricket records so much better than the number of cotton bales. (Loud laughter).

The proceedings then terminated.

# PARSI GYMKHANA.

## ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Parsi Gymkhana was held yesterday at the Gymkhana Bombay, yesterday, Sir Dorab Tata presiding.

Mr. J. M. Divecha, Honorary Secretary, presented the report, which, on the motion of Mr. Mehta, was adopted.

Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy was elected President, and Sir Dinshaw Petit, Sir Dorab Tata, Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji, Vice-Presidents; and the following were elected to the Committee: Mr. K. C. Lalkaka, (Chairman), Mr. D. D. Kanga, Mr. N. B. Saklatwala, Dr. D P Sethna, Mr. N. P. Engineer, Dr. H. D. Kanga, Dr. M. E. Pavri, Mr. M. F. Sethna, Mr. H. M. Mehta, Mr. C. H. Captain (Hony. Treasurer), Mr. D. B. Mehta and Mr. J. M. Divecha (Joint Hony Secretaries).

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY
THE
Royal Yakuti.

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the virile power and rectifies all urinary disorders. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas, and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only (13s. 4d.). Postage extra. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar, India.

Your Baby's Smile

WHEN, for the first time, your Baby lay and smiled up into your eyes, it was little short of Heaven itself that opened in your heart. And from that moment, something more was added to your mother-happiness: you knew your little one was content and happy too.

A happy baby makes a happy mother, but neither you nor your baby can be fully happy unless his food is right. That is why you will always nurse him yourself if you can—you *know* breast milk is the best for your darling.

But if you cannot nurse baby yourself—try Glaxo first. Glaxo is next best to Mother's milk because it is pure, fresh cow's milk, made germ-free by the Glaxo process which transforms the abundant life-giving elements into a form as suitable for easy assimilation by Baby as is Mother's milk itself.

And Glaxo has one other great point in these days of hurry and strife—it is easy to prepare. Just add boiling water—that is all you have to do.

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Builds Bonnie Babies

Local Office:
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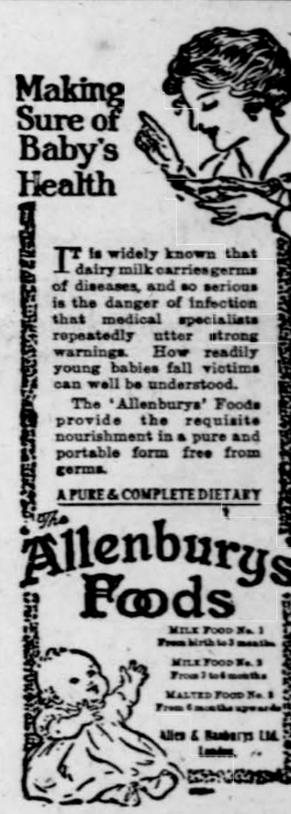

Making Sure of Baby's Health

IT is widely known that dairy milk carries germs of diseases, and so serious is the danger of infection that medical specialists repeatedly utter strong warnings. How readily young babies fall victims can well be understood.

The 'Allenburys' Foods provide the requisite nourishment in a pure and portable form free from germs.

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The Allenburys Foods

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MILK FOOD No. 2 From 3 to 6 months.
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Allen & Hanburys Ltd. London.

A Cooling and Refreshing Drink.

The trying climate makes demands upon the human frame which must be replaced—thus Horlick's Malted Milk is found of inestimable value as a Food-Drink. It helps Nature to combat these trying conditions and restores health, energy and vitality.

No Cooking. Add water only.

Horlick's malted milk

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are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

## HUXLEYS *Ner-Vigor*

A syrup of acid glycero-phosphates rich in organic phosphates, which after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore mental equilibrium, muscular vigour, and reinforced nerve power.

*Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.*

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**Fishing Tackle, Tennis, Golf, Cricket, Gymkhana Requisites.**

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Low Consumption:
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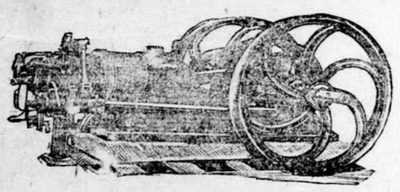
THE LATEST IMPROVED TYPE



Also other kinds of machinery such as Grinding Mills, Oil Mills, Pumps of all kinds, Colour grinding machines, Saw Benches, Baling Presses, Cylinder Oils, Belt'ngs, and Mill Gins stores always in stock.

**P. G. MASKER & Co.,**

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POLISHING METAL WARES, SILVER, JEWELLERY, GLASS, FURNITURE

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POLISHING CLOTH.

**JHAVERI BROS & Co.,**

FANCY GOODS AND PRESENTATION ARTICLE MERCHANTS,

Baria Mansion, Opp. Crawford Market, BOMBAY.


# SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

June 14.

S. S. Dwarka, Davidson, Karachi, June 12.
S. S. Hungaria, Jonells, Triest, May 15.
S. S. Shwedagon, Goodbody, Rangoon, June 12.
S. S. Bahrein, Constantine, Aden, June 6.
S. S. Abron, Gugler, New York, April 21.

### DEPARTURES.

June 14.

S. S. Hells, Beck, Bangkok.
S. S. Sikh, Crebbin, Rangoon.
S. S. Kashmir, Barttel, London.
S. S. War Tulip, Falconer, London.
S. S. Barambah, Wilson, London.
S. S. Chanda, Cunningham, London.
S. S. Clan Stuart, Williamson, Madras.
S. S. Dovre, Siquiland, Bangkok.
S. S. Dara, Lewis, Calcutta.
S. S. Firoozi, McCraith, Rangoon.

The following vessel obtained its port clearance on Saturday:—

Steamer Dumra for Persian Gulf.

The following vessel began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Dumra for Persian Gulf.

S. S. Dwarka:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Karachi mail steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J. A. Davidson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on the 12th instant.

S. S. Hungaria:—The steamer Hungaria, 4,267 tons, Captain G. Jonells, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Trieste via Brindisi, Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Massowa and Aden, with a general cargo and 116 passengers, which port she had left on the 15th ultimo.

S. S. Shwedagon:—The I. B. P. Co.'s steamer Shwedagon, 1,999 tons, Captain T. A. Goodbody, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, with a general cargo, kerosine oil and petrol, which port she had left on the 2nd instant.

S. S. Bahrein:—The T. M. Co.'s steamer Bahrein, 1,402 tons, Captain A. Constantine, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Aden, with a general cargo and 4 passengers, which port she had left on the 6th instant.

S. S. Abron:—The steamer Abron, 3,365 tons, Captain A. L. Gugler, arrived in harbour on Saturday from New York via Jeddah and Karachi, with a general cargo, which port she had left on 21st April.

S. S. Clan Stuart:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart, 3,638 tons, Captain A. Williamson, sailed on Saturday from the Bombay harbour for Madras, with ballast.

S. S. Dovre:—The Bombay-Burma Trading Co.'s steamer Dovre, 732 tons, Captain G. Siquiland, sailed on Saturday from the Bombay harbour for Bangkok, with ballast.

S. S. Dara:—The T. M. Co.'s steamer Dara, 3,082 tons, Captain E. R. Lewis, sailed on Saturday from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

S. S. Firoozi:—The T. M. Co.'s steamer Firoozi, 2,029 tons, Captain W. D. McCraith, sailed on Saturday from the Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with ballast.

S. S. Palitana:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Palitana, 1,933 tons, Captain T. V. Holysake, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Busreh via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

### WEATHER REPORP.

S. S. Hungaria, Captain G. Jonells, arrived here from Trieste via Brindisi, Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Massowa and Aden, weather experienced during the voyage, regular monsoon S.-W.

S. S. Shwedagon, Captain T. A. Goodbody, arrived here from Rangoon, weather experienced during the voyage, strong S.-W. monsoon.

S. S. Bahrein, Captai nA. Constantine, arrived here from Aden, weather experienced during the voyage, fresh monsoon, rough sea, no rain, N.-S. S.-W. W. wind light to strong.

S. S. Abron, Captain A. L. Gugler, arrived here from New York via Jeddah and Karachi, weather experienced during the voyage, moderate monsoon.

### VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Saturday, 14th June, 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| B Gracchus | London | N F | M M & Co |
| C & R Dilwara | China | 22 6-19 | M M & Co |
| D & E | | | |
| Albistan. | Duppo | 18-6-19 | L Dryfus & Co |
| F Kaifuku Maru | Kobe | 22-6-19 | N Y Kaisha |
| Offside | | | |
| G Oolobaria | N F | N F | M M & Co |
| G Martinique | Bangkok | N F | G Arbuttnot & Co |
| H Linga | N F | N F | M M & Co |
| Hunts Castle | N F | N F | W & A G & Co |
| K Sicilia | N F | N F | M M & Co |
| L & M Nurani | Bassein | N F | T M & Co |
| M Hajaz | N F | N F | M M & Co |
| P Novara | London | 25 6 19 | M M & Co |
| 30 ton crane Wanetta | | N F | 15-6-19 | W & A Graham & Co |
| Offside D & E Iran | | N F | N F | H S Shustary & Co |

HARBOUR WALL.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bahadurl | Marmagoa | 14-6-19 | K N & Co |
| Courland | Marmagoa | 14-6 19 | K N & Co |
| Nettavati | Karachi | 15-6-19 | K N & Co |
| Oporto | N F | N F | K N & Co |
| Sabarmati | Bhawnagar | 15-6-19 | K N & Co |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Offside | | | |
| 1 Vergemere | N F | N F | D Khantwani |
| 2 Elysia | Liverpool | 21-6-19 | W & A Graham & Co |
| 3 Kasado Maru | Kobe | 20-6-19 | O S Kaisha |
| 5 Khosrou | Jeddah | 19-6-19 | T M & Co |
| 6 Ula | Rangoon | N F | M M & Co |
| 7 Taroba | S & E Africa | 19-6-19 | M M & Co |
| 8 Itola | N F | N F | M M & Co |
| 12 Birma | Java | N F | T M & Co |
| 15 Palitana | P Gulf | 16 6-19 | M M & Co |
| 16 Kasara | N F | N F | M M & Co |

HARBOUR WALL.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mahansdi | Bhawnagar | 14-6-19 | K N & Co |

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 Muttra | Rangoon | N F | M M & Co |
| 4 Barala | Busreh | 16 6-19 | M M & Co |
| 5 Umta | N F | N F | M M & Co |
| 7 Kalomo | Karachi | 15 6-19 | K N & Co |
| 10 Chakdara | Busra | 17-6-19 | M M & Co |
| 12 Hermelin | Hongkong | 15-6-19 | R I M |
| 12 Aronda | Busra | 16-6-19 | M M & Co |
| Jetty end Ekma | Busra | 15-6-19 | M M & Co |
| Offside 14 Syria | Marseilles | 18-6-19 | M M & Co |
| 15 Graf Stronganoff | Calcutta | 18 6-19 | J Finlay & Co |
| 17 Fraoz Ferdinand | Busra | 16-6-19 | D R I M |

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Karadeniz | Busra | 16-6-19 | D R I M |
| Sandakhan | Aden | 21-6-19 | K N & Co |

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Frolenfels | N F | N F | W & A G & Co |

### EXPORTS

June 14.

S. S. Elysia for Liverpool:—450 cwts. groundnut oil cake, The New Mahalaxmi Oil Mills; 12,000 cwts. linseed, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 32 bales buffalo hides, 3 bales calves hides, 4 bales horse hides, E. N. Stein; 86 bales cotton fly, David Sassoon and Co.

S. S. Novara for London:—300 bales hemp, J. N. Kapadia and Co.; 245 bales coir yarn, Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy; 2,000 cwts. linseed, R. S. Forage and Sons.

S. S. Chanda for London:—2691 cwts. cloves, Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy.

S. S. Wan Calin for London:—720 cwts. linseed, Bombay Company.

S. S. Abron for New York:—50 cwts. gum olibanum, Kuhara Shoji Kaisha; 276 cwts. chutney, Owen and Okell.

S. S. Kaifuku Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Joosub Peermahomed and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Kilachand Devchand and Co.; 1,100 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha; 200 bales cotton, M. Kalyanmul; 200 bales cotton, Jethabhai Devji and Co.; 300 bales cotton, Somabhai Nathoobhai and Co.

S. S. Kaifuku Maru for Yokkaichi:—1,000 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 2,500 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Kaifuku Maru for Osaka:—700 bales cotton, Nishimatsu and Co.

S. S. Kaifuku Maru for Yokohama:—300 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S. S. Kasado Maru for Yokohama:—11 cwts. J. Oodate, C. M. Bhesania.

S. S. Kaifuku Maru for Hongkong:—300 bales cotton grey twist, I. David.

### IMPORTS

June 14.

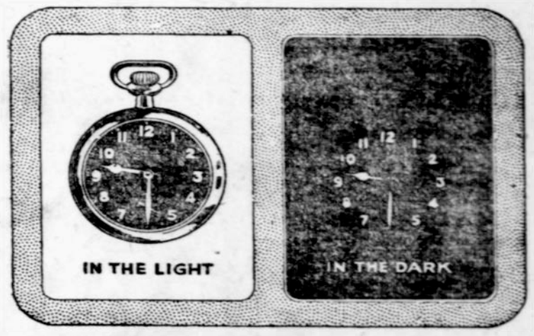
S. S. Elysia from Liverpool, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.:—4,486 boxes tin plates, 4 cases toilet preparations, 15 cases 102 B/s cotton piecegoods, 23 D/bags bolts and nuts, 17 casks hoes, 88 cases lead plates, 17 cases glassware jars, 50 cases bath bricks, 50 casks gum tragasol, 30 bales cottons (piecegoods), 34 casks salammoniae, 6 bales 5 cases dyed cottons, 35 bales printing paper, 3 cases silk, 4 cases valves, 3 bales bleached cotton, 10 D/s sulphate soda, 2,042 steel bars, 5 casks rivets, 24 bales writing paper, 50 Brls. 5 cases mineral L. oil, 37 cases electric lamps, 48 kegs 1 iron keg 302 casks 7 D/s 15 casks dry colour, 10 casks silicate of soda, 3 D/s hamaltine crystal, 91 cast iron pipes, 880 bundles steel sheets, 2 cases methylene blue, 2 cases reeds, 10 bars steel, 77 D/s magnesium chloride, 54 cast iron pipes and hoops, 2 cases cotton voiles and goods, 23 bales old newspaper, 190 bundles steel circles, 35 bundles copper sheets, 188 cases oil varnish, 1,204 bundles galvanised sheets, 100 bags wool, 24 bags broken tiles, 3 bales woollen stuff, 100 D/s grease, 9 bales paper.

S. S. Kasado Maru from Kobe, Agents O. S. Kaisha:—12 cases grape nuts, 125 cases Quarker fats, 11 cases shoe eyelets, 98 cases rubber goods, 140 cases 20 packages porcelainware, 139 cases spun silk, 9 cases grass mats, 2 cases tortoise shell, 790 cases 10 packages glassware, 140 cases 1 box toys, 14 cases cotton goods, 50 bales cotton yarn, 850 bundles 2,525 pieces pine planks, 20 baskets china roots, 15 crts. acetic acid, 2 cases antyware, 18 cases bromide potash, 54 cases iodide potas, 900 cases cassia, 5 cases soap boxes, 6 packages broken glass, 66 cases 74 packages glass bangles, 2 cases cassia oil, 8 cases lamps, 10 cases silk handkerchiefs, 68 bales waste silk, 4 bales glass matting, 11 cases pearl beads, 15 cases peppermint Cryystal, 4 cases peppermint oil, 7 cases Nestle enamel, 2 cases yellow raw silk, 115 cases non-poisonous matches, 113 cases silk goods, 400 cases slates, 35 cases antimonyware, 7 cases eyelets, 35 cases silk piecegoods, 3 cases electric lamps, 6 cases mathaw silk, 3 bales 1 case raw silk, 8 cases Punjam silk, 320 casks steel sulphur, 6 cases metalware, 500 cases 40 casks red lead, 100 cases wet preserves, 80 cases dry preserves, 125 cases enamelledware, 1,000 rolls earthenware, 3 cases jute carpets, 760 bags sago flour, 130 bales dhotees, 3 cases mirror box, 75 bags sago pearl, 28 cases undershirts, 625 cases canner green peas, 50 cases hyposulphate of soda, 5 cases bronze powder, 44 cases 5 packages 15 bales 4 Crts. paper, 5 cases corn, 30 cases zamback, 27 cases metal goods, 58 cases glass bottles, 601 cases sulphur matches, 7 cases tea stranier, 1,063 cases safety matches, 65 cases cased salmon, 115 cases brass sheets, 200 casks sulphate of copper, 35 cases mirrors, 4 cases tin boxes, 550 casks cement, 5,760 bags 1 case sugar, 225 bags loaf sugar, 411 cases bar, 57 cases spun silk yarn, 5 cases glass beads, 17 bundles matting mats, 14 cases brass eyelets, 3 cases evaporated milk, 24 cases cigarettes cases, 3 cases hosiery, 85 cases tin toys, 6 cases sleeve link, 10 cases tomatoes, 50 cases wooden slates, 10 cases stationery, 8 bundles isinglass, 75 packages crucibles, 11 bales 55 rolls 79 packages mattings, 25 cases refined sulphur, 126 cases baking powder, 48 cases macaroni vermeilli, 1,000 bags green peas, 500 bags green beans, 5 cases custard powder, 2 cases 8 bundles cocoa, 19 cases canned fruits, 13 cases catsup, 9 cases palm leaf fan, 11 cases canner beans, 15 cases salts, 2 cases oyster, 54 cases paste, 41 cases canned asparagus, 17 cases salmon, 5 cases bird seed, 4 cases canned lobster, 6 cases peaches, 6 cases pearl barley, 23 cases extracts, 534 cases oats, 25 cases oat meals, 33 cases corn flour, 104 cases milk, 183 cases vinegar, 25 cases potted meat, 26 cases chocolates, 140 cases biscuits, 5 cases toilet powder, 31 cases sardines, 21 cases salad oil, 6 cases spice, 10 cases table sauce, 93 cases oil, 3 cases ammonia, 15 cases marmalade, 44 cases macaroni, 2 cases lobster, 14 cases honey, 4 cases syrup, 2 cases 40 bags tapioca flour, 7 cases fruits, 4 cases peas, 4 cases mustard, 5 cases jam, 7 cases 6 bundles yellow, 20 cases vermicilli, 6 cases 55 bags pepper, 21 cases canned pease, 8 cases chocolate and cocoa, 25 cases candies, 8 cases barley, 10 cases asparagus, 4 cases figs, 7 cases 5 packages sauce, 4 cases rolled oats, 2 cases raisin, 2 cases ginger, 5 cases preserves, 8 cases pine apples, 2 cases grape juice, 30 cases gum benjamin, 6 empty cylinder, 1,203 bags betel nuts, 29 bags 25 cases mace, 351 slabs tin, 61 bags cubeles, 284 bags nutmegs, 565 cases black tea, 37 cases green peas, 3 cases confectionery, 796 kegs white paint, 347 cases 463 bags tea, 885 bales cotton, 7 cases flour, 2,202 pieces dealwood plank.


**RAZORS GROUND & SET**

Bright, and Keen as new no matter how old or rusty As. 8 each. New Handles Re. 1, each. Safety Blades resharpened Re. 1-2-0 doz. Under six As. 2 each. Thick Blades As. 4 each. All Post Free HAIR CLIPPERS sharpened, Toilet Re. 1-4 each. Horse Rs. 2-8 each. Surgical Instruments repaired. MATHEWS & Co. 86, Medows St. (Op Taraporewals.) Bombay.

# "The Watch that does not Quit at Sundown—or any other time."




HERE are photographs of an Ingersoll Radiolite Watch—in the light and in the dark. In daylight it shows the time just like any other watch; at night the hands and figures glow and show the time clearly.

The hands and figures are made of Radiolite—a wonderful new substance containing real radium. And it is the presence of real radium that makes them self-luminous. So the hands and figures of Ingersoll Radiolite Watches glow for years—as long as the watch lasts—without ever having to be exposed to the light.

*Ingersoll Radiolite*

The "Radiolite" grade of luminous material is used exclusively on Ingersolls, which are sold by leading stores and shopkeepers throughout the world.

ALL GENUINE *Ingersoll* WATCHES HAVE NAME ON DIAL WHICH IS THE GUARANTEE OF RELIABILITY AND ACCURACY.

There are Ingersoll models from Rs. 4.5 down to Rs. 10.

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# Quality.

With **LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,** *a few drops* sprinkled over the meat, fish or cheese, &c., are all that is required to impart the most delicious piquancy and flavour.

The QUALITY and concentration of its ingredients make a little of this sauce go a long way.

*Lea & Perrins*

The Original and Genuine WORCESTERSHIRE.



*It gives new life and energy.*

However robust your normal health, the climate must have an effect more or less, and as you doubtless wish to shake off that "out of condition" feeling use the remedy always to hand.

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is the tried and trusted friend of hundreds of thousands. It is a natural remedy, removing the causes of:

NERVOUS DEBILITY. LACK OF VIGOUR.
DEPRESSION. NEURASTHENIA.
DISORDERED STOMACH. EXHAUSTION.
MALARIA. DYSENTERY.

Its regular use ensures a return of full virility and perfect condition.

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE in aerated water is a splendid "peg" and most wonderful restorative.

It has achieved wonderful results in India, and all over the world by instantly revitalising the whole nervous organization and imparting a sense of physical and mental well being that ever fails to call forth congratulations.

It has been prescribed by physicians throughout the world, for over half a century, and still has no equal.

Dr Lalor's **Phosphodyne**

is obtainable from Chemists and Stores everywhere.


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WHAT DO THE DOCTORS SAY ABOUT

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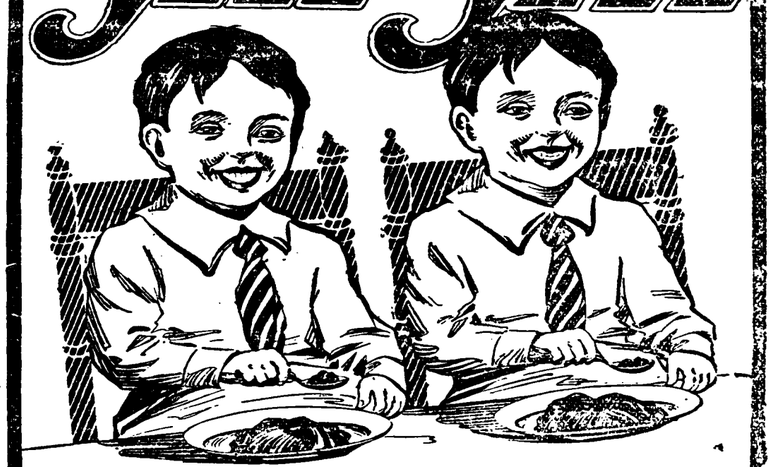

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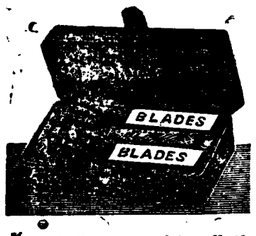


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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.